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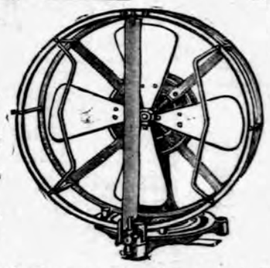

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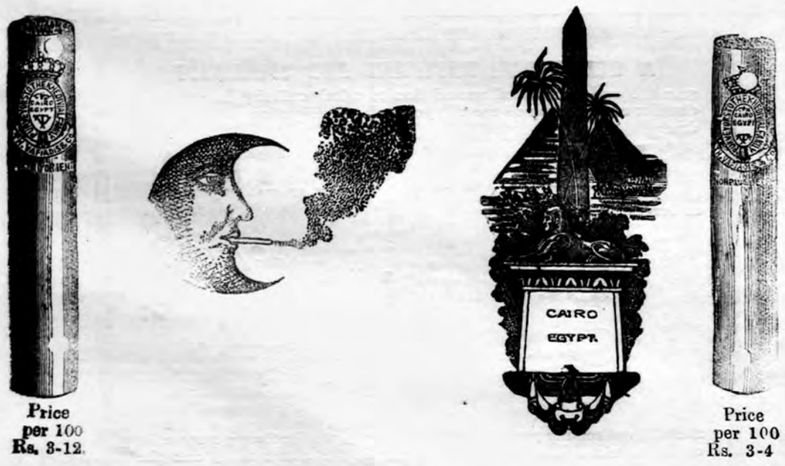

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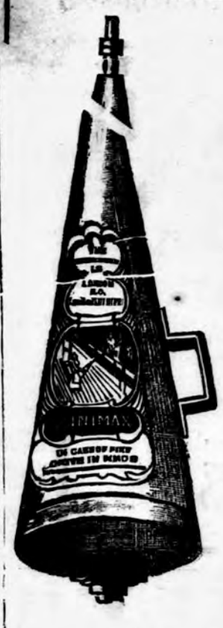

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4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th „	MOLDAVIA	10000		
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th „	EGYPT	7912		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	10000		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	PERSIA	7951		
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6808
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th „	CHINA	7912		
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st „	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th „	EGYPT	7912		
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th „	CHINA	7912		
5th May.	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
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26th „	CALEDONIA	7558		

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INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time. Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	23 Oct. 9 a.m. PBunder & Cutch,
LAMA	2170	Tues.	24 Oct. 5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	26 Oct. 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	20 Oct. 8 a.m. (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,860 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th Nov. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,993 tons, on or about 21st October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.

18th October, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet al Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received fo Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowes Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. „
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	26th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	5th Nov. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	6th Dec. „
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 411

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 45 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 300; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov
SONDIA	Shafts Abrey	5100	9th	De
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	23th	D
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garriok	3909	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb

The advertised rates to Europe include a pas age by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bo bay. For rates for steamers not carrying S rgeon and Stewardess, or for any other informati n regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHA M & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „ 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	... „ 1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... „ 1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... „ 1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... „ 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „ 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

CREME DIVINE in Tins. It is a delicious CUSTARD ready for the Table.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. Prices reduced for the Season only from the 15th of October to 31st of December, 1905, a Box of 10lbs. MACCARONI VERMICELLI or PASTES at Rs. 2-8 and loose by the pound at 5 annas.

UNIOUM (The Great stomach strengthening Agent.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur) A Tonic restorative for general debility.

VERMOUTH (French and Italian). CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTE, and MARSALA (Wines). CHERRY, and B.B. BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE, LENTILLES, DRY PEAS, WHITE and RED BEANS and fresh ITALIAN LEMONI.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 „

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are foud highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co, etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed „ „ „	52 8
New Cherub „ Comb „	40 0
Embossed „ „ „	20 8
Plain „ „ „	17 0
New Art „ „ „	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver „ „	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21 0
„ „ 9 „ „	80 0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000,

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life,

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1905.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

egistered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

Capital Rs. 20,00,000 in 8,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

PRESENT ISSUE: Rs. 12,00,000.

DIRECTORS:
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq., Chairman.
JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA, Esq.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM Esq.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
GULAMHUSEN CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM. Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.

BANKERS:
Bank of Bombay.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS.
Messrs, Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Company.

Registered Office of the Company :—
No. 13, Esplanade Road.
FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE object with which this Company is formed is to put up an up-to-date Spinning and Weaving Mill, to be equipped with the best machinery of the latest style and design, such as will ensure the most economic and satisfactory working. Whatever may have been the vicissitudes of the spinning industry in the past, the weaving branch has been for several years extremely prosperous. Some of the Spinning Mills which were supplying the Far Eastern demand have put up weaving sheds to use up their yarn, and one such Mill under the management of the above Directors has prospered so well that the shares which were quoted at 50 to 70 per cent. discount are now cent. per cent. premium. A Weaving Mill was put up some six years ago with a capital divided into shares of Rs. 500 each. These shares are now quoted at Rs. 2,000. Such has been the success of the weaving industry of Bombay. The demand for Indian cloth has considerably increased of late, and will go on increasing still in this country. The Home demand is so great that little or no attention is being paid to foreign markets where the field is large and capable of great development. With these prospects in view, Weaving Mills afford a valuable and secure investment for investors. With the increase in the consumption of Indian cloth in this country and China, and with the consequent increase in the demand India can compete favourably with imported goods to a very large extent. Nothing will be spared to place the Mills on the best footing, and through the management of its Directors and Agents, who have long experience of the industry the most satisfactory and advantageous results can well be hoped for.

2. The Directors have purchased 60,000 (sixty thousand) square yards or thereabouts of freehold land at Ferguson Road, Parel. The Mill Buildings, the contract for which has been already given, will be of fire-proof construction designed on the most economic basis, which the Directors expect to be completed in about 15 months. An order for 30,000 spindles with all the preparatory machinery has already been placed with Messrs. Platt Bros. who are well known for the excellence of their material and workmanship, and an order for engines, boilers, and shaftings is being placed. Ample building accommodation and engine power are to be provided for. In the commencement it is proposed to have 30,000 spindles and about 800 looms and the same will be so arranged as will bring up the ring spindles to at least 55,000 and the looms to 2500 if not more.

3. The present issue of shares is limited to 4,800 shares of Rs. 250 each say Rupees Twelve Lacs out of which 3210 shares of the value of Rs. 8 02,500 have been already alloted and taken up by the Directors and Agents, The Directors with a view to give an opportunity to the public to share in this promising concern, offer to the public, for subscription the remaining unalloted 1,590 shares of Rs. 250 each and are prepared to receive applications for the same.

4. In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. are appointed Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents on a remuneration of ten per cent commission on the annual profits of the Company with a guaranteed minimum of Rupees Three thousand per month.

5. Further particulars and all necessary information together with Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained from the Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, No 13, Esplanade Road, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1905.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 13th November, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1906 :—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Stationery.
IV. Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tender-er's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tender-er's Schedule.

4. In the case of Items I and II, passes over S. M. Railway will be granted by the Storekeeper, S. M. Railway, Hubli, for inspection of samples, some of which have been changed and some new ones have been adopted. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed.

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores,"
"Tender for Oils, etc,"
"Tender for Stationery,"
"Tender for Clothing,"

as the case may be.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1905, at noon.

Agent's Office Dharwar, 12th October, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 P. M. Gun fire (Local Time), FRIDAY, October 20th, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months, from January 1st to December 31st, 1906 :—

Stores.	Deposit to accompany Tender. Rs.	a.	
Castings	250	0	
Lime	250	0	
Sand, and Shingle	250	0	
Cocoanut and Castor Oil	250	0	
Cocoanut Oil No. 1 for Pilot Schooner's use	100	0	
Wrought Iron and Steel	500	0	
Stationery, English,	250	0	
" Indian	250	0	
Provisions	250	0	
Sundries	500	0	
Iron-mongery	500	0	
Metals	250	0	
Files	250	0	
Cement	250	0	
Ropes	250	0	
Paints and Oils	250	0	
Timber	500	0	

N.B.—Cheques will not be received.

1. Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and Samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

The Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores"

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he Tenders and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

3. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the Kunker will be obtained.

4. Each Tender will be received on Condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustee's decision in regard to his Tender.

5. Samples of Oil for Pilot schooners use must be sent in, not later than the 5th October, 1905.

Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender no other mark indicating the name of the Firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder,
21st September, 1905.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. BINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TONNAGE SCALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that further tests of "Oil Cake" (Lin and Kurdi) will take place on TUESDAY, the 24th October, 1905, at 11 A.M., in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Dana Bunder, M. Lane (opposite the Prince's Dock, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee.
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 18th October, 1905.

THE TRICUMDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of rupees (40) Forty per share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1905, WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 19th day of October, 1905, at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m, to those SHAREHOLDERS whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on that day, on production of Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 19th day of October, 1905, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 5th October, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 808 of 1904.

VALIVAHU, widow of VALLABHDAS VISRAM .....Plaintiff.
vs.
MANECKVAHU, widow heir and legal representative of NARANDAS CANJI .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1905, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in Vithalwadi Street in the lane of Vithoba's Temple, on the West side thereof without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 196, New Survey No. 1472, Collector's Old No. 273, Collector's New No. , and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. 111 but now under C ward No. 1743, Street No. 2426, Vithalwadi Street, and bounded on or towards the East by the said lane of Vithoba's Temple, on or towards the West by the property of Premji Mulji and Thackar Purshotam Visram on or towards the North by the said lane and partly by the house of Kandas Narandas and on or on towards the South by the house of Thackar Dama Khetsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 91 Modows Street Fort, Bombay. Dated this 3rd day of October, 1905

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS including Tramways, corrected up to 30th June, 1905, are available FOR SALE with the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2 per copy.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Dolombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay, Price Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane.—Fort.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

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Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD
WHO SUFFER FROM
RHEUMATISM
SHOULD USE
ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION.
IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC
Price Re. 1.
SOLD BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

MANCHESTER and BRADFORD (England) MERCHANT wishes to do a direct Trade in PIECE GOODS and is prepared to find Capital for a European gentleman with connection and ability to establish a house in India.
Address with full particulars "G" care of STREET'S, 30, Cornhill, London, England.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.
J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.
GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895
Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 90,000
Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.
For Rules of business, etc., apply to
MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Muiden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairan.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Morven, 2272 tons, Captain D Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 5th October, with a cargo of sugar.

THE P and O Co's steamer Pekin 2622 tons, Captain WR LeMare, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kebe 6th September with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons, Captain R J Curtis, sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3419 tons, Captain J Stone, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mrs Gibbons and 54 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain E B Hirst, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 6 babin and 185 deck passengers.

THE steamer Afghan, 1,433 tons, Captan W E Dexter, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 69 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Hood .....Royal Navy
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.
RI MS Mayo .....Comdr Brownlow .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Sinclair .....R I Marine

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Morven s.....	Robertson.....	Mauritius Oct 5
	Yarra s.....	Sellier	Marseilles, Sept 27
	Pekin s.....	LeMare.....	Kobe, Sept 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Ayuthia s.....	Curtes	Bangkok

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer, Itria Stone for Calcutta
„ Dwarka, Hirst for Persian Gulf
„ Afghan, Dexter for Mauritius

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Persia for London, &c
„ Onipen'a for Calcutta, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha left London on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 16th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING.
Bombay, October 19 1905.

1 The Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps to-morrow (Friday) the 20th instant, parade Church Gate Station 6-45 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, Khaki.
All Members are particularly requested to turn out on Friday's parade.
Members who have not already drawn their Arms and Equipment are requested to do so at once.

By Order,
H. E. E. PROCTOR
Acting Adjutant B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, October 19 1905.
Inspections.

The Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps (including E E Coy) at the Town Hall compound at 8-30 p.m. on Friday next the 20th instant.
Dress—Khaki, F S Caps and Putties.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING
Bombay, October 19 1905.

1 The Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Cadets at the various schools on Saturday next, the 21st Instant at the following hours :—
Cathedral High School at 6 a m
Indo British Institution at 7-10 a m
St Mary's College at 8 a m
Byculla School at 9-10 a m
Scottish High School at 10-5 a m
2 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 7 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.
3 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—
No 6018, Vol N Essai, to "C" Company, and No 6049, Vol W Garrick to "F" Coy.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

WHAT CAME OF A SPOT.

REPULSIVE ENCRUSTATIONS AND SORES HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

Spots on the face and indeed on any part of the body may develop into some thing much more serious and unsightly. Zam-Buk, used carefully, in early or late stages of skin trouble, clears away all disease.

To a "Bury Guardian" reporter George Butterworth. (16,) of 9, South Garden Street, Bury, said :—"In February last I was told at work that I had a nasty red spot on my face. I didn't take much notice, but when the spot spread, and developed into a severe breaking out in the form of scabs and yellow encrustations, I got alarmed. They were nearly all over my face, and extended under my chin round part of my neck. The disease was irritating and painful, besides repulsive. A doctor told me I was suffering from inflammation of the skin, and he gave me some ointment and a bottle of medicine, but they did not do me much good. I got very bad indeed, and had to stay away from work for a week. I couldn't go out of doors. Some people kept telling me to get some Zam-Buk, so at last I got a sample. My face looked a bit better after it, and I got a larger supply. Altogether I used two boxes, and when I had finished the second my face and neck were clear, except for a few marks which have now died away."

Zam-Buk is a powerful remedy for disfiguring spots, encrustations, scabs, obstinate sores, running wounds, inflammation, peeling or scalp diseases, barber's rash, abscesses, boils, ringworm, chafed skin, sunburn, nettlerash, heat spots, freckles, blisters, stiffness, &c.

Zam-Buk is sold by all leading chemists and medicine vendors or may be had from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, post paid and packed free from Re 1-2 per box. Family size (containing nearly four times the quantity) Rs. 2-8 per box.

FREE SAMPLE :—Cut out these coupon and send with one anna stamp to the the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk, the great healing balm. Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 12th October, 1905.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 17.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £88 3-4 = + 1-8
2 „ do. Rentes ..... £99 1-4 = — 1-1
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £104 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £65 3-4 = — 3-16
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 28 11 16 = + 1-16
2 months hence ..... 28 3-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 62 1-8 = + 1 8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'15 = + 1-2
Berlin „ ..... 20'45 = — 1 4
New York Demand ..... 4'86 1-4 = + 1-4
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 4 per cent = do
6 „ „ „ ... 4 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 3-8 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 3-8 per cent = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans..... 3 1-4 per cent = do
7 day market loans..... 3 5-8 per cent = + 1-8
SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 4 1-2 Oct, dece ña
METALS—
Copper Braziers £80
Yellow metal 67-8
Tin Plates 20-11-6
Bar Iron Belgian £4-19-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £12-15-0
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 41 1-2 O-N sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 41 O-N nominal } firm
Brown 37 O-N sellers
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 3-4 O-N sellers quiet but steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 9-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian dull. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 5'26 —5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 20,000. Futures closed steady.

Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5'21 +4	5'24 +2	5'25 +2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5'31 +2	5'33 +2	5'36 +2
Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5'38 +2	5'40 +2	5'41 +1

Receipts at U S Ports..... 65,000
Do last year 93,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do, do Continent ..... mutilated
IN NEW YORK—
Spot..... 9'35—10
Futures, month of Dec ..... mutilated } a
Do do, March..... 9 31—4 } a
a Advanced early owing to light interior movment but declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 9 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of Jan ..... 9'69 do
Do, do, April ..... 9'93 + 2
Tone at close ..... firm

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 17th Oct. 1905 :—

Cotton	1,983	bales.
Wheat	27,521	ows.
Linseed	4,367	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	138	do
Gingelly seed	5,807	do
Poppyseed	245	do
Groundnuts	925	do
Castorseed	2 901	do
Rice	2,545	do
Myrabollams	1,838	do
Cottonseed	12,992	do
Mowsseed	1,611	do
Gram	3,192	do
Joowar	1,3:2	do
Maize	115	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 3,69,260
Silver Bullion, Rs. 4,84,219
Ex s s Persia from London

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Oct. 17

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... steady
Surats ..... dull
Good Bhownugger ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols..... 88 3-4
3 per cent Rentes..... 99 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan..... 104
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers 65 3-4
Bar Silver 28 11-16

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.
Bank T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5-16d,
Do, 6 do, do. ... 1s. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 170 3-4 to 171
Marcks 3 do, do. ... 139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 142 1-2
Shanghai 30 do. ... 149 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 199
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 98'6
1st Settlement 1st November... 98'6
Money Market, Tone easy.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th	Aug. 4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th	Sept. 5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th	July 4	do.

SEEDS.
LINSEED—Tone steady, little doing.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready buyers	6	9	0
Forward Dec, ...	7	0	0

RAPESEED,—Tone.

Brown Cawnpore Ready, ...	6	2	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	7	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady, but less enquiry.

Ready buyers	6	15	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quieter.

Ready sellers	27	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm, but inactive.

Howree Khandeish...	39	8	0
15 per cent Mixed	37	0	0

WHEAT—Tone steady, less sellers,

White Delhi	4	13	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone—quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 bales
Imports ..... Nil

Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec,	Dec.-Jan,
5'18	5 21	5 25
Jan.-Feb,	Feb.-Mar,	Mar.-April
5'29	5'30	5'33
April-May	May-June,	June-July
5 35	5'37	5'38

COTTON.—Our local market continues steady, but business is very curtailed. Transactions reported, are chiefly of a speculative nature as exporters and mills are doing very little. The closing "Suttah" quotations are as follows :—

Bengals Fully Good, January..... Rs. 177
Broach M.-G. Good, March..... „ 227

THE WEATHER.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer issued the following notice at mid-day :—"Storm signal. Conditions in Arabian Sea appear unchanged."

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
SIMLA, OCT. 18.

Local rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, in South Bengal, Bombay, the Deccan and South India. Some showers have occurred in the interior of Burma, Assam and Orissa. The chief amounts are : Saugor Island and Mangalore, 2 1-2 inches, Silchar, False Point and Cochin, 2 inches, Sholapur and Cuddalore, 1 1-2 inches, Mergue, Akyab, Chittagong, Jessore, Poona, Bijapur and Negapatam one inch, and Calicut, Trichinopoly and Trivandrum half an inch. The Arabian Sea monsoon has strengthened again and is now penetrating freely into Bombay and the Deccan. In Bengal cloud has increased. The weather continues disturbed some distance off the Konkan Coast. Local rain is probable in South Bengal, the western half of the Deccan and South, India Some rain is likely in Burma, Assam and Orissa and possible on the Konkan Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 18TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts all over the country. It is below normal everywhere.
Winds are irregularly cyclonic over the Bombay Presidency and Gujarat, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.
Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 10° in excess of normal at Karachi and Surat ; 5° to 8° in defect at Calicut, Ahmednagar and Agra ; minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Neemuch and Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Deesa and the lowest 60° at Lahore.
Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is half or more than half cloudy at several stations.
Rain.—Sixteen stations report rain to-day, the important falls recorded being 2'01" at Mangalore, 1'80" at Cochin, 1'65" at Sholapur, 1'25" at Bijapur, 1'10" at Negapatam and 1'05" at Poona.
Weather.—The isobars indicate an area of low pressure on and off the West Coast between Mormugao and Karahl, where weather is still slightly unsettled. Showers are likely in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. The abnormal Chart indicates that the area of low pressure has extended a little further eastwards since yesterday.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POLLARD—October 18, at Bombay, the wife of John Pollard, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

SCOTT-WILSON—October 14, at St Thomas' Church, Madras by the Rev G Herbert Smith, M A. Incumbent, Captain A de C Scott, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, son of the late Major-General A de C Scott, B E, to Phyllis Katharine, fourth daughter of Dr W H Wilson, Madras Educational Service.
SOMERVILLE-MCALESTER—HACKETT—Wilkins—October 4, at the English Church, Maymyo, Upper Burma, by the Rev I Low, M A, Chaplain, Captain W H Somerville-McAlester, 2nd Batt The King's Own Scottish Borderers, to Enid Evelyn Marie Stewart youngest daughter of Colonel Hackett Wilkins, IMS, PMO, Burma Division, and Mrs. Hackett Wilkins.

DEATH.

BATHBONE—October 1, at Kohat, from enteric fever, Cecil Edmond Bathbone, Lieut Royal Artillery, aged 24 years.

KEMP'S PROTUMEN

Is a food.
It is obtained from the milk of the cow.
It contains neither starch nor sugar.
It is thus peculiarly suitable for diabetic patients.
It is especially valuable for brain workers.
It can be added to almost any other food and increases their digestibility and nutritive qualities.
It will do you good and you can prove it by trying it.
It is put up in ¼, ½, and one pound tins at As. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 2, and is sold by
KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets 5h. 34m. High water, 2-17m., 2-3a. Low water, 8-16m., 8-6a.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles, inspection by the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, Santa Cruz Railway station, parade 6-30 a.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Dhurma Sabaji, a Hindu aged 28, was, on Sunday, wheeling a handcart along Duncan Road when the cart came in contact with a vehicle coming from the opposite direction. This caused Dhurma to be thrown down and while he lay prostrate the wheel of a Municipal cart passed over him. The man sustained serious Internal injuries from the effects of which he died at the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday evening.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours :—

March ..... A Sciantosa..... E Kaiser
Overture ..... Sargino ..... Paer
Selection..... A Country Girl..... L Monckton
Valse ..... Sixes and Sevens..... P Bucalossi
Cake Walk... Smoky Mokes ..... A Holzman
Selection..... The Bohemian Girl..... M F Balfe
Polka ..... The Orphan ..... F Laughlin
March ..... At A Georgia Camp Meeting... Kerry Mills

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Asylum acknowledge with thanks the following donations etc, for the month of September:—The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Rs. 100 ; Mr. Ardeshir Cursetji Daruvala in memory of the late Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Daruvala, Rs. 15 ; anonymous Rs. 5 ; Mr. G S. Manker, idol of Ganpatti and oil for illumination ; Mr. Bhimji Bhowanji, 39 dhotars and sweets ; silk cotton cloth and ghee, merchants; and Messrs. Ketshi Jetha, Pasu Khisi, Kesheo Khimraj, Jamnadas Shobharam and Ghela Ganshi sweetmeats.

FIRE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was raised that a fire had broken out at the Yacht Club in Apollo Bunder. On repairing to the scene it was discovered that the cause was due to fusion in the coffee-room on the first floor of the building. The wires here are connected with the electric fans and bulbs and the current is supplied by the Brush Electric Supply Company every morning. The current was given about 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, as usual, but being ex ra strong, sparks arose which set fire to the wooden case in which the wires were placed, and the flames spread to the ceiling. An alarm was raised and the garden hose was brought into requisition with the result that the flames were quickly extinguished. The Fort and Colaba steamers were promptly on the scene but were not of any use as the fire had already been put out. The damage is estimated at between three and four hundred rupees.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	0	0	11
C Markei, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	1	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total.....	2	1	82
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,075	223,167	
Same date last year	9	9	71

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery, and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists, PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, KEMP & CO., Bombay.

COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

THE twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Sir Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Kt, presiding :—In adoption of the report the chairman said :—I am pleased to say the revenue from the land account has again improved during the past year, and as the Municipality have taken a portion of the land belonging to the Company on a short lease, the directors have every hope that the revenue from this source will keep up to its present yield.

You will notice, gentlemen, the directors have thought it advisable to place Rs. 2,50,000 to the depreciation and reserve funds as your directors consider it is necessary to carry a substantial amount to those funds until all the machinery at the Company's mill have been put in good order and all capital debt cleared off.

I am very pleased to be able to inform you that arrangements have been made to pay off the ten lakhs debentures now on the company's property, and congratulate on the shareholders on the improved financial position of the company.

The renewals and repairs to the machinery are being kept up steadily, and we have every hope that eventually your mills will be able to compete favourably with most of the mills in Bombay.

You will notice gentlemen, that we propose spending another one lakh of rupees in renovating the machinery at the old mills. This we consider is absolutely necessary as there are a good many machines that have been working for over 30 years, and are more or less obsolete.

As regards the company's J. W. Mills we propose increasing the spinning capacity of this mill from 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. This will enable us to reduce the working charges considerably. This J. W. mill has always been a source of trouble to your directors, owing to the heavy capital cost in the first instance, and the heavy working charges we have to provide for owing to the small capicity of the mill. We have every confidence that when the mill is increased, as proposed, we should be able to compete favourably with other mills spinning yarn for China.

In conclusion my remarks, Gentlemen, It has given me great pleasure to meet you here to-day at our annual general meeting, but I need not disguise from you my feeling that this pleasure is greatly enhanced by the brighter condition under which we are all assembled. This time last year the prospect of the mills no doubt had taken a turning point for the better and yet the year of handsome profits was wistfully looked forward to, and I am happy to say that that expectation has been amply reached. It is to be devoutly hoped that the prosperity which has attended our mill industry during the 12 months, will be maintained for many a long year to come, after the cycle of depression we have passed through. The profits for the current year also assured. Thanks to the agents, indeed, who, with their characteristic foresight and long experienced have stocked all the needed cotton and sold their produces at a very fair remunerative prices, I may be permitted to mention here that our agents firms whose financial credit and unbroken record of success through good as well as bad years are so well known and I am sure they deserve your warmest thanks. I sincerely hope that when we again meet next year, it may be to divide even more handsome profits and still further strengthen the already strong financial position of the Company.

The annual report together with the audited statements of profit and loss and balance sheet, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. The working during the period under report has resulted as follows :—

Land and property revenue ...Rs.	1,56,741	2 6
Old Mill profit ... ...Rs.	2,50,602	14 6
J. W. Mill profit ... ...Rs.	65 344	11 1
Total ...Rs.	4,72,089	3 1
Deduct—Amount of agents managers' commission ... ...Rs.	34,669	9 1
Total ...Rs.	4,37,419	10 0
Add—Balance of profit from last year ... ...Rs.	292	9 8
Grand Total ...Rs.	4,37,712	3 8

Out of the above sum the directors have set aside in terms of Section 130 of the Articles of Association to the credit of the Old and New Mill Depreciation fund account ... Rs. 1,50,000 0 0
Do, reserve fund account .. Rs. 1,00,000 0 0
Rs. 2,50,000 0 0
Leaving disposable Blance of profit of ... ... Rs. 1 87,712 3 8
Out of this Balance the Directors beg to declare with the sanction of the Shareholders a divident at the rate Rs. 45 per share, Absorbing .. ... Rs. 1,80,000 0 0
Leaving Balance of Rs. 7,712 3 8
Out of this the Directors beg to recommend a Bonus of Rs. 4,000 to the company's Employees... .. ..Rs. 4,000 0 0
Leaving Balance of Rs. 3,712 3 8

Which the directors have carried forward to the next account.

The shareholders' attention is invited to the enhancement of the revenue derived from the Company's land and buildings, the yield of the current year being exceptional, by reason of the sum of Rs. 12,922 having been received as additional rent or fine, payable under the terms of the lease granted to the Colaba Press Company Limited.

The directors during the year have acquired by purchase, a chawl on the Company's land at Victoria Bunder belonging to the executors of late Mr. Tribhovandas Jadowji.

The directors have thought it advisable to place Rs 2,50,000 to the Depreciation and reserve Funds to enable them to carry out the necessary repairs, alterations and renewals to the Company's Old Mill Machinary and strengthen the financial position of the Company.

The directors have pleasure in stating that arrangements have been made to pay off the company's debentures on the due date in February next.

The previous amounts sanctioned by the shareholders for repairs and renewals to the company's machinery have been duly expended, and the Directors are pleased to report that the new machinery which has been installed, and repairs effected to the existing plant have given every satisfaction; and with a view of still further improving the machinery at the Old Mill, the Directors recommend the shareholdrs to allow them to expend during the next year a further sum of Rupees One Lakh for this purpose. The Directors have mentioned in pervious reports the necessity of extending and improving the Company's "Johangir Wadia" Mill but this question has been deferred from time to time, owing to the unsatisfactory state of trade but in view of the present and future prospects of Cotton Spinning being more promising, they think it advisable to ask the Shareholders for permission to spend a sum of about two Lakhs of Rupees, to enable them to increase the Spinning capacity of this Mill from 5,000 to about 10,000 spindles, which would have the effect of, reducing the fixed charges and working expenses and enable it to compete successfully with other mills.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr George Mackenzie as an additional director was confirmed. Sir Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Kt., and Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors and Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabjee, and J. E. Aspinwalla were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks was paused to the directors, Agents and Managers, for their able management of the Company, and the usual compliment to the Chairman, terminated the business.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a vacation sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE GHUBILDAS JINABHOY.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the Insolvent, applied for an extension of the Interim order. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE HAJI TAR MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bahadurji, on behalf of Messrs. D. P. Batha and Co., creditors, appeared to oppose an application by the insolvents for leave to revoke the order of adjudication made against them.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an adjournment, remarking that his clients would settle with the creditors.

The matter was, after some discussion, allowed to stand over till after the vacation ; and Mr. Bahadurjee's clients' costs were ordered to come out of the estate.

RE MOOSABHOY A. SHIKARI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE HIMATLAL PARMANAND.

The insolvent appeared in person and was granted his final discharge as a trader under section 60 of the Insolvency Act.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Ganesh Vithal Gokhale ; Jehangir Rattonji Shroff ; Madhowji Dewsey Thakar ; Bhimsey Assu Sha ; Robert Patrick Walsh ; Rustomji Dadabhoy Daruwalla ; Hari Sakharam Kharatey ; Berdichand Johurmull Marwari ; and Bahadur Kurimbux Hindustani.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Grany Mrs and Miss S J D
Prussia Mr A B
Reid Major and Mrs C D
Cochrane Mr and Mrs P J
Hill Mrs T H
Sedgwick Miss
Fulton Mr and Mrs J H W
Buchanan Mrs W and child
Kothari Mr J
Shirrock Mr G
Wilson Rev A
Skinner Mr E J
Cook Mr F
Thomson Col and Mrs
Jamieson Mr D J T
Hughes Mr A R
Wills Mr S
Pascoe Mr G T
Boraston Mr J M
Wimpory Mr C
Riddelh gh Mr F
Allison Mr and Mrs
Swaine Miss
Gilles Miss
Mothersole Miss
Phillips Miss E F
Green Mr G M
Hoyd Mr J
Ellis Mr B G
Emerson Mr J S
Warren Major
Woodgate Miss
Daly Mrs and Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Neville Mr and Mrs E A
Simonds Mr W H
Withers Lt A R
Williams Capt W
Featherstonaugh Lp
Gray Mr W B
Clarke Mr B L H
Humphrays Capt D W H
Brett Major
Ryves Mr W H
Staley Mrs
Johns n Mr G R
Manwaring Rev A and Mrs
Turner Mr and Mrs F C
Kitching Rev L and Mrs
Forster Mr and Mrs S
Weir Lt-Col B A
Hewett Mr B H
LeMarchant Lt-Col and Mrs
Bidont Mrs J W C
French Mr J S
Gilbert Major G
Breakwell Mr and Mrs E J
Sirson Mr A
Durie Mr and Mrs L W
Janson Mr V T
Neill Capt and Mrs
Weir Mr and Mrs P A
Alexander Mr C
Underhill Mr G
Walrond Miss M
Graydon Mr and Mrs R T
Tryer Mr
Skinner Lt L A B
Denhurst Mr R P
Forbes Mr A
Game Miss
Halt Mr C C
Whitly Mr R F C
Careless Rev W H and Mrs
Sanders-Slater Mrs
Forbes Miss
Thomson Miss F B
Game Capt
Finch Major C
Kanpmann Mr
McLeod Mr

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The Difference between Imported Lohis and Indian Made Lohis is that the Imported Article is made to Sell at a very low Rate, whereas the Indian Lohi is made to Wear.

It is Economy to buy the Better Article, because one Good Lohi at a slightly increased cost will outlast three Rubbish Lohis.

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F. & C. OSLER.

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PIANOS ARE IDEAL

PIANOFORTES.

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ENGLISH WORKMANSHIP

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It is a strange fact, that whenever a Piano Player is referred to, the word PIANOLA is mentioned.

This is because the Pianola is the best and most perfect and durable player made, and all other players are NOT PIANOLAS.

The Pianola can be heard and tested at our Show Rooms.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

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NILGHIRI HILLS, SOUTH INDIA.

AFTER many changes, the above School, in the healthiest Hill Station of South India, comes entirely under Government management, and will begin work as a High Class School for Europeans only on January 1st, 1906. A trained and competent English Graduate is being specially brought out as Headmaster. Arrangements will be made for taking Boarders.

Enquiries should be addressed for the present to

INSPECTOR OF

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS,

MADRAS.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

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TENDERS WANTED for the BUILDING of 5 Babcock and Wilcox WATER TUBE BOILERS in Bombay. Specifications and plans may be seen at the Office of BABCOCK and Wilcox Ltd. Wheeler Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1905.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

THE Press Association in England publishes what it says is the first detailed personal account of the Mission under Colonel A. H. M'Mahon, the members of which have now returned to England after two and a half years' work on the Perso-Afghan frontier. They, no doubt, sent in an official report before proceeding on leave, but that report has not yet been made public. The Mission seems to have had a particularly trying experience, especially during the latter portion of their stay on the frontier. The account given by the Press Association mentions that last winter all the jackals, with which Seistan abounds, went mad, from some unknown cause, and attacked men and animals. The disease also spread to the wolves which played great havoc. Four members of the Mission were bitten, one of whom died of hydrophobia. One wild night in March last, during a blizzard, says the narrator, a mad wolf attacked the camp of the Camel Corps and bit seventy-eight camels and one horse. Forty-eight of the camels and the horse died of hydrophobia. On another occasion a horde of mad wolves tried unsuccessfully to rush the camp. The Seistanis themselves were so overcome by terror that they actually killed off all but a very few of their dogs on which they depend for security at night. Another very gruesome incident followed the death of an Indian surveyor while on duty in the waterless desert of Dasht-i-Margo, which had never been visited or surveyed. He ventured too far from water, and owing to the intense heat, was unable either to move forward or retrace his step. The surveyor and seven of his followers paid the penalty with their lives. The incident was marked by the heroism of one of his men, who seeing the surveyor die, determined to rescue the map for which so many lives had been given. He cut it off from the board of the plane table and knowing that he could not long retain consciousness, wound it under his waistcloth round his body. Then he blindly started northward in the hope of reaching water. Four men started with him, but all collapsed, the hero remembering no more until he returned to consciousness at night-time lying in a pool of water by the Khash river. Here, it is related, he was discovered by a wandering Afghan who carried him to his village where he recovered, the bodies of his unfortunate companions being afterwards discovered in a completely mummified condition. Great hardships were undergone both by men and animals, especially the latter which had to endure both intense heat and cold.

The main object of the Mission was, of course, to demarcate the boundary between Persia and Afghan territory in Seistan, the line fixed extending from Koh-i-Malik Siah to Siah-koh, a distance of two thousand miles and to define the shares of the Persians and Afghans to the Helmund river on which the irrigation of both sides of the frontier depends. It is recorded that the work was very difficult, as South of the Helmund for ninety miles the line runs through an absolutely waterless desert, in which the pillar-building parties had to spend six weeks, being dependent entirely upon water brought from considerable distances. North of this section the boundary was through country liable to inundation, in which pillars of a massive, permanent nature had to be built. The last twenty miles of the frontier again ran up the waterless glacial slopes of the Siah-koh mountain. Demarcation was completed at the end of last year, but the boundary award was delivered in April 1904. Both Governments have agreed to it, the award practically confirming the Goldsmid line of 1872. The old bed of the Helmund is retained as the frontier and the present boundary has been so fixed that it will continue as such, irrespective of further changes in the course of the river. This is regarded as an important point, as it removes, once for all, a fruitful source of frontier disputes. The first effect claimed for the awards is that it shows Persia that when called upon to arbitrate Great Britain can and will do so regardless of opposition from a third party. The great object was to remove future causes of friction on the Perso-Afghan frontier. This, Colonel M'Mahon did in face of strong Russian opposition, intrigue and misrepresentation and that the demarcation should have been accomplished in spite of Russia is regarded as "an important object lesson to Persia and has proved a serious blow to Russian prestige and influence." We are further assured that Russia's loss of prestige is quite apparent on the spot, for their Consul had declared that the Mission would not be allowed to cross into Persia. Anti-British riots were organised to take place, while the British Consul at Nasirabad was celebrating the King's birthday. The scheme failed and the ring-leaders were publicly flogged, among those thus punished being several Russian agents in Seistan. Thus was a wholesome lesson taught to all parties concerned.

It is held that little trouble would have arisen on either side, but for the growth of Russian influence in Seistan, as a result of which Russian representatives on the spot seized the opportunity of making mischief between the two countries, with a view to still furthering and strengthening the Russian position by offering to assist Persia in providing a force to resist Afghan agression. The Russians in this matter ignored the Treaty of Paris by which it was provided that disputes between Persia and Afghanistan were to be referred to Great Britain and when the Shah saw the difficulties which were likely to arise, he invited the British Government to arbitrate on the question of the Helmund waters, at the same time asking for a definite boundary instead of that vaguely fixed by the Goldsmid Mission. This is what the M'Mahon Mission has fixed. Russia recognises the strategic value of the territory, and at the outset sought to inspire Persian opposition to the Mission. When it sought to enter Persian Seistan, Colonel M'Mahon was informed that no boundary was in dispute and any attempt to cross into Persian territory would be met by force. For a month the Mission travelled along the Afghan side of the Helmund, during which time there was no meeting with the Persian officials. When the progress of work rendered it necessary for the Mission to cross into Persian territory it crossed. Open hostility gave way to a policy of delay and obstruction, and it was some time before the Persians admitted which were the questions at issue. When actual work on the Persian side commenced the position was one of great danger owing to the annual inundation of the river and the imminent risk of the Mission being cut off between flooded rivers, and the Mission camp was established at a high gravel plain at a point where the Rod Seistan branch leaves the main Helmund river. From this centre the work was prosecuted, but life proved almost unendurable. Extremes of climate were trying enough, but the dull monotony of existence and the hardships of life generally rendered the labour exceedingly arduous. Fifty men out of fifteen hundred, four thousand nine hundred camels, and a hundred and twenty horses succumbed before the Mission had completed its work, a work which cannot but have a wholesome influence on the good understanding between neighbours who have hitherto given each other much trouble.

THE LOST ART OF LAUGHING.

LAUGHTER is becoming a thing of the past. Scientists have been investigating it, and find conclusively proved, that there is less laughter in the world to-day than there was fifty years ago. They do not say there is less laughing, but that laughing to-day is forced and lacks the ring of happiness that distinguished it three or four decades since. Yet never before did the world try so hard to laugh. The fortunes made by those who cater for this desire on the part of the public show what an enormous percentage of our incomes we are prepared to pay to experience a sensation of mirth. Artists of all branches, of the brush and the stage are paid fabulous salaries if it has pleased the public to say that their performances are really laughable. The dictum is that civilisation is killing the primeval impulse of laughter and is leaving in the place of cheerfulness, the supercilious and sardonic smile, and ironical, hard, defiant laughter, devoid of any trace of mirth. It does not need a scientist to explain these facts which are undoubtedly true in some degree. Life to-day presents so many more difficulties, is so much greater a struggle than it was a few years ago, that mirth is being killed by increasing anxiety, and the comicality which once filled a theatre with a burst of laughter, now suffices only to raise an indulgent smile. There is another point of which one must not loose view. Solomon told us that there was nothing new under the sun. He may have overstated the case somewhat, but undoubtedly a new joke is becoming rarer every day. Even our most clever comic artists fall back nine times out of ten on the witticisms of a bye-gone day and hand them to us in new garb. One school of scientists boldly affirms that laughter is the human device for covering up nervousness. We laugh at fate, we laugh at life, we laugh at death—because we fear all three! Here is one of the difficulties which confronts those who are seeking for a case for our unlaughing condition—they have yet to discover why we laugh at all. Is it an expression of pleasure at acquisition? The child laughs when it is given a new toy; the school boy laughs at freedom from restraint, the average person laughs when he is tickled and the majority of people laugh when they see a man who has run for his train, fall helplessly on to a seat on the platform as he watches the guard's van glide away from the platform. It is difficult to reconcile any common motive in these four laughs unless it be that suggested by one investigator, a sense of superiority. One laughs at the quips of the comedian in a musical comedy, often it is to be feared because, as it is the proper thing to do, other people laugh, and laughter is infectious. But take a theatre filled with an attentive audience for a performance of, say, Mr. Pinero's most witty play. They will nod their heads gravely and allow a grim smile to play at will, but a burst of laughter is almost unknown. A pretty face and ability to laugh prettily means to an actress a salary which a Member of the Governor's Council would jump at. The truth seems to lie here. The Member of Council down to the clerk is busy earning his living in another way, and he keeps up his average of mirth by paying other people to laugh for him. And sooner or later he will forget how to laugh altogether.

DR. BARNARDO AND CRIMINAL PHYSIOGNOMY.

It has been mentioned in some of the biographical notices of Dr. Barnardo that he was no believer in the theory of heredity in regard to criminal characteristics. There is a story told of him in this relation that may be recalled. He was once discussing the question with a criminal expert at Scotland Yard. "We decline," he said, "to be in any way affected in our treatment of any case by considerations of heredity. Environment is the governing factor in the formation of character and we never allow ourselves to be led astray, as you so-called experts are, by thinking about hereditary instincts or criminal physiognomy." The expert was so sceptical that Dr. Barnardo offered him a test. "Here," he said, producing two photographs and showing only the faces of the subjects, "are the photographs of two well-known men. One is that of a once notorious criminal whose history you probably know, and the other that of a notably good man. Tell me which is which." Without hesitation the expert designated one of the photographs as that of the notorious criminal. Dr. Barnardo was triumphant. The expert criminologist had chosen the photograph of the Archbishop of Canterbury! We do not remember the date of the story, and consequently the identity of the particular Archbishop whom it concerns, only it must have been many years ago when Scotland Yard held such primitive belief in the existence of the criminal physiognomy.

THE Prince of Wales has had luncheon at the India Office with Mr. Brodrick.

THE late Sir Henry Irving, who is to be cremated, will be buried beside Garrick in the Poet's Corner at Westminster.

THE A4 submarine has sunk in Portsmouth harbour when it was being towed after an accident caused by an explosion. No lives were lost.

IT is stated that Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hatton have been captured by Brigands as hostages for a prisoner at Fez.

THE Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Member of Council, left Poona for Bombay, yesterday.

COLONEL RAVENSHAW, Resident of Nepal, retires from the service on the expiry of his leave.

ON Saturday night, the Viceroy's Band gave a Farewell Dance to their friends. Nearly all the Viceregal staff, including the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp, were present.

A STATEMENT of account is published showing a profit of one and-a-half lakhs of rupees upon the working of the Burma coast-light dues last year, excluding pension charges and part of supervision.

WE have received a letter from a correspondent at Gorai asking that publicity may be given to the serious material state of the district owing to the insanitary arrangements which are allowed to exist there.

COLONEL G. F. Wilson, R. E., is now on special duty under the Railway Board and proceeds to Peshawar this week to examine the alignment of the first section of the Shilman extension railway. One of the points to be settled is where this line shall take off from the Peshawar-Jamrud Railway.

AMONG the typical Indian displays that are being arranged for the Prince and Princess of Wales are elephant processions at Gwalior, and Benares, respectively. These will be on a large scale and should be very effective, as at each of these places the local surroundings lend themselves to ceremonials of this kind.

THE annual shooting competition between Singapore, Hong-Kong and Shanghai resulted in Hong-Kong winning with an excellent lead, Singapore being last. The scores were: Hong-Kong 923 points, Shanghai 889 points and Singapore 860 points.

As regards Rajputana, several Native States have appealed to Government for Native officials to superintend relief operations. These will be sent as required. For Ajmere and Merwara three Military officers have been already warned for famine service. In the case of the Civil staff, this needs to be strengthened. More funds have been provided by Government for relief measures as distress extends. Matters are well in hand owing to the precautionary steps taken last month.

AN incident that is eloquent of the terrible conditions still prevailing in the city is reported from Moscow. On the occasion of a Russian festival a few days ago, the Governor-General had to make an official visit to the Cathedral. He dare not appear in the streets, however, without extraordinary precautions, and the following are some of the amazing measures taken on the occasion. The doorways of every house along the line of route were ordered to be kept shut, and every cafe and confectioner's shop was closed. These safeguards adopted, and the route lined with troops, the Governor-General proceeded to the Cathedral under a strong escort.

A PARIS correspondent writes (September 22) :—This morning the Paris Press furnishes an interesting illustration of the new spirit introduced into French public life by the "entente cordiale." The large Conservative organ the "Gaulois" publishes an appreciative paragraph on the preparations made in England to celebrate the battle of Trafalgar. It recalls the fact that Trafalgar, although a defeat for France, was one of the most glorious of her battles. It adds, in the true spirit of the friendship now existing between the two peoples that "the English were the first to express their esteem for their adversaries, and it has not been forgotton that the heroic Captain Lucas, the Commander of the "Redoutable," which had 526 killed and wounded out of a crew of 640, was the object of the highest admiration and regard in London, whither he was sent as a prisoner."

ENGLAND is avenged upon Pierre Loti. Pierre Loti lately wrote a book about India, and he implied that Englishmen and English rule were the only blot upon the beautiful Oriental world, with which naturally the sensitive genius of the author of "Madame Chrysantheme" was in exquisite sympathy. Well, now there comes an Oriental critic to give his opinion of Loti. According to this severe Japanese judge, the exotic flower of the French Academy "has the gross nature of Caliban, and the deformed, decrepit, diseased, impotent intellect of Mephistopheles." This seems (remarks an afternoon paper) rather like breaking a butterfly upon a wheel, and M. Viaud has our sincere sympathy. Yet one can well understand how the conquering Japanese would resent the world's acceptance of "Madame Chrysantheme" as something typically Japanese.

THE New York correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Sept. 27 :—In his farewell to the American public, Baron Komura, it will be noted, said yesterday he was convinced that the friendliness of the American people for Japan had grown. He is quite right. The American people, as a whole, find the behaviour of the Japanese plenipotentiaries and their assistants, before, during, and after the Peace Conference, far more worthy of admiration than the behaviour of the Russians. M. Witte's effusiveness was successful for a time with a certain number of people and a certain section of the Press, but on second thoughts it is seen that, while the Japanese behaved all through like well-bred gentlemen, the Russians displayed a certain lack of the sense of what was courteous to their opponents and seemly for themselves. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, for instance, were sneered at by some of the correspondents at Portsmouth because they refused to exhibit any emotion after the peace arrangement. It is now recognised that they did the only thing good taste demanded. To have displayed elation over what Japan had gained would have been to make an exhibition of triumph over a defeated foe. To have displayed dejection over what Japan had failed to obtain would have been to criticise the Mikado's instructions. As for the silence of the Japanese, it may have infuriated a few newspaper men, but the American people do not think the worse of a public man for sticking to his word.

TRAFALGAR.

ITS PICTURESQUE SIDE.

IT is the picturesque aspect of Trafalgar, which interests the world to-day. Trafalgar is the most stately, impressive, and, in a sense, artistic sea-battle the world has seen, or ever will see. For sea-warfare to-day, if it has grown more terrible, has certainly grown more prosaic. It has lost its stateliness, its colour, its air of majesty. What can be less impressive for the artistic imagination than the modern ironclad; the low black or grey hull, the three squat funnels, the naked spars that serve for masts; the bare, unsheltered deck; the rounded, inexpressive stern? A column of modern ironclads resembles nothing so much as a procession of prize-fighters stripped for the ring; short-necked, bullet-headed, blunt-nosed, with mighty biceps and calves which suggest Caliban rather than Ariel or Apollo. There is strength in them; fighting efficiency, destructive power at its highest. It is probable that a single modern battle-ship of the second class could take on both the fleets that fought at Trafalgar, and—given sufficient sea-room—could sink both without having her paint spoiled; without even coming within reach of their guns. But writes Dr. Fitchett in "Cornhill," what the modern fighting ship has gained in fighting power, it has lost in impressiveness and grace of aspect. Nothing could well be more majestic than the aspect of one of the great fleets that English admirals led to fight in the last years of the eighteenth century. The tall masts, the far-spread yards, the skyward-leaping piles of canvas, the leaning deck, the castellike hull, the long curving lines of guns rising above each other, the figured stern: here was all the glory of majestic form and varied colour! When two fleets of such ships were set in battle array by some great captain, the majesty of the scene was overwhelming. And this is the spectacle which Trafalgar offers. It is the old picturesque and majestic sea-fighting of the eighteenth century at its highest point. The sea has beheld no such spectacle since nor ever will again.

Let the reader imagine himself in the early hours of October 21, 1805 looking down say from some safe high-soaring balloon on that great spectacle. The sky is clear the wind is soft and light there is a ground-swell in the sea which keeps the forest of tall masts in the slowly approaching fleets in constant movement. Villeneuve's fleet of thirty-three gigantic ships is stretched in a crescent-like curve running roughly from south to north. The line was intended to be straight, but the faint wind gives little control over the great ships. Spanish and French seamanship moreover is not of the highest quality and the ground-swell explains the curving half-moon-like shape of the enemy's fleet. The curve in the centre is two—in some places even three deep. This does not happen by plan. Chance and the wind have, as a matter of fact, done better for the enemy than their own seamanship. This double and in places even treble formation of the very point in the line at which Nelson was about to make his stroke, was more formidable than anything that Villeneuve had planned. Nelson himself, looking at the formation with an odd relish of artistic approval, said to Blackwood. They put a good face upon it.

Into that wide and threatening curve the British are sailing in two columns, and on a course about due east. One majestic ship leads the weather line. It is the Victory, flying Nelson's flag. At a distance of, say, three-quarters of a mile is the lee line, with Collingwood in the Royal Sovereign at its head. It is scarcely accurate to call the two British divisions columns, for already the column formation has been lost. The moment for fighting has come, and each ship is pushing into the fight at its fastest speed; each captain is looking round for the biggest bird in sight. So the tail of each column widens into a cluster of ships striving to outsail each other. But a single proud and stately ship still leads each line. The Victory is perhaps the fastest three-decker flying the English flag. The Royal Sovereign is new-coppered and clean. No ship in either column can outsail these, and the great three-deckers keep their perilous lead.

The wind is faint and the approach of the British ships is slow, stately, fate-like. The great hulls are drifting rather than sailing. Their pace is slower than a man's walk, or not more than a mile and a half an hour. Imagine a man walking, at one-half his natural pace, on to a long front of levelled muskets, and up to the actual touch of the red flame from their muzzles! This is practically what Nelson in the Victory and Collingwood in the Royal Sovereign are doing. But the contrast in the aspect of the two fleets at this moment is striking. The curved and double line of the allies has all the impressiveness which belongs to great size and glowing colours. The ships are gigantic; but what may be called their colour-scheme is oddly varied. Some ships are a funereal and unrelieved black; some are black, with bands of blood-like red. Ship for ship they are certainly bigger than the English; when, later, for example, the Royal Sovereign lay along-side the Santa Anna, the Spaniard towered above her like a castle. Here, in the centre of the enemy's line, looms the Santissima Trinidada, the biggest ship at that moment that the sea carries. Its hull is a gleaming structure of red and white, its huge bows lift high in air a vast and threatening figure-head in white.

The British ships, on the other hand, are painted uniformly in black, with bands of yellow; their topmasts are not yet struck, their studding-sails are stretched widely out beyond the hulls that carry them, so they have not the stripped and fighting air that a British fleet going to battle usually has. They must catch every pulse of soft wind to carry them down on to the enemy's line, and every inch of canvas is shown. But all the more from these very circumstances their approach has an air of majesty indescribable. Codrington and Villeneuve from opposite sides have described the aspect the British fleet wore. I suppose, says Codrington, no men ever saw such a sight as we did, for I called all my lieutenants up to see it. Villeneuve told Blackwood that he never saw anything like the irresistible line of the British ships. That of the Victory supported by the Neptune and Temeraire was what he could not have formed any judgment of.

But there is a great captain's brain behind that slow, impassive, resistless advance of the two British lines on the enemy's wide front. The risks of the movement to the approaching lines of ships, it is true, seem overwhelming. The thirty-three great battle-ships of the enemy, with their swarm of gallant crews and forest of masts, carry more than three thousand guns. They are, in effect, a curve of floating batteries nearly four miles long, and the ships, drifting stem-on upon that wide front of fire, have no defensive armour. They are nothing better than wooden boxes. A main-deck gun will send its iron ball through anyone of them from stem to stern. The Victory, for example, carries 1,000 men between its low dark decks, and there is nothing but an oak plank betwixt them and the fire of some twelve great battleships, within easy hitting reach.

But the fleets are closing on each other, the heads of the British lines are almost within gun-shot. It is a little after twelve o'clock, when a French ship, the Fougueux, fires a single gun. There is a puff of white smoke, with a red tongue of flame at its heart, and a wave of deep sound rolls far-heard over the sea. It is the opening note of the stormy symphony of battle! And it is as though the red darting point of flame from that single gun had picked some nerve cord in both fleets. There are tiny black balls racing at the same moment to the masts of every ship. They break into a flutter of vivid colour. The white flag, or St. George's ensign, flies from every English topmast, while, in addition, the Union Jack flutters from the maintopmast-stay, and another from the foretop-gallant-stay of each ship.

Presently a single gun from the bows of the Royal Sovereign is fired, but this is only intended to supply a screen of smoke for the ship, and so spoil the enemy's mark. Onward she comes in silence, save hit by the fire poured upon her, but making no reply. Suddenly she cuts her studding-sails adrift, and they fall, a cloud of white canvas, into the sea. It has the oddest suggestion of a man throwing off his coat! She is stripping for the fight, stripping as with a gesture, and each British ship, as it moves into the battle, follows, her example. It is no moment for saving canvas. The great ship drifts now into the smoke, but her tall masts still make her track visible.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ANOTHER SUBMARINE ACCIDENT.

CRIPPLED BOAT SINKS.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The submarine boat A4 was towed into Portsmouth, last evening, a cripple. A slight explosion had taken place as the vessel was rising to the surface. The crew had a hair breadth escape. The vessel sank this morning before she could be docked, but nobody was on board at the time.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

French Squadron Leaves Cherbourg.

A French squadron has left Cherbourg for Venezuelan waters.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Luncheon with Mr. Brodrick.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Mr. Brodrick entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales at luncheon at the India Office to-day. Lord Minto, Lord Lansdowne and the Marquis of Bath were also present.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE FESTIVITIES.

Unabating Enthusiasm.

The Anglo-Japanese festivities at Tokio continue to be most enthusiastic.

A section of the squadron is being entertained at Nagasaki.

SIR H. IRVING'S BURIAL.

Two Great Actors.

Sir H. Irving will be buried beside Garrick in Poets' Corner.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Sir Henry Irving will be cremated.

PARIS MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

Reception by the King.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

His Majesty the King, attended by the Court dignitaries, received the Paris Municipal Councillors at Buckingham Palace to-day in most cordial levee ceremony.

THE STRAND IMPROVEMENTS.

Opening Ceremony Performed by Their Majesties.

The King and Queen opened the Kingsway and Aldwych to-day in beautiful weather,

The members of the Paris Municipality were in front seats and the King shook hands with their President.

Three addresses were presented, including the Poplar one dealing with the unemployed, but no deputation of the unemployed was received.

FIGHTING IN NIGERIA.

Reinforcements Despatched.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

An official despatch says there has been fighting in Southern Nigeria, and three British Officers have been wounded. Reinforcements are being sent from Lagos.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TROUBLE.

Crown and Parliament.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Baron Fejervary has been reappointed Hungarian Premier implying a renewal of the acute conflict between the Crown and a Parliamentary majority.

RELEASE OF RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Another Ship Refloated.

The Russian war vessels interned at San Francisco and Cavite have been released.

LATER.

The Pobieda has been refloated at Port Arthur.

LORD ROBERTS AND SHOOTING.

Poor Response to his Appeal.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Lord Roberts, speaking at the opening of a miniature rifle range on the roof of business premises in the city, said he regretted that only £1,017 had been subscribed in response to the appeal made on the 12th June.

THE FALL RIVER COTTON TRADE.

Concessions to Operatives.

The Fall River manufacturers have announced a five per cent. advance in the wages of cotton operatives and a profit sharing scheme to be effective from the 25th inst.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Retaliation by Bandits.

OFFICERS RELEASED FEARING A TORPEDO ATTACK.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hatton, of the Royal Marines, have been captured by Anghera bandits between Tetuan and Tangier, when returning from the stranded repair-ship Assistance.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The object of the capture of Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hatton was to compel the authoritios to release the Chief Valiente at present imprisoned at Fez.

The "Daily Mail" despatch from Madrid says that the Moors fearing an attack by the British torpedoer have released Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hutton who have arrived at Centa.

THE STATE OF THE CAUCASUS

Pacification Impossible.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Armenian Archimandrite has reported to the Viceroy of the Caucasus that ten Armenian villages have been plundered and the situation of the inhabitants is terrible. Robber bands are desolating the country and pacification is impossible.

THE AFRICAN RIFLES IN SOMALILAND.

To be Recruited from the Punjabis.

The Sixth African Rifles hitherto composed of Somalis will now be composed of Punjabi Mahomedans and an officer has gone to India to recruit men.

Half a dozen political officers are leaving England to be distributed amongst the various tribes in Somaliland.

The Mullah is causing trouble in the Italian sphere.

HONOURS FOR COUNT LAMSDORFF.

War and Peace Services.

Count Lamsdorff has received the first class Vladimir order for his signal services during the war and in the peace negotiation.

EARL SPENCER'S ILLNESS.

Out of Danger.

Earl Spencer is out of danger.

MILLER'S CONFERENCE IN PARIS,

Protest against Indian Grain Adulteration.

Miller's conference in Paris has resolved to request the Indian Government to prevent the export of grain mixed with sand and clay.

THE CZAREWITCH.

Result of the Race.

The following is the result of the race for the Czarewitch :—

Hamnerkop	1
Merry Andrew	2
Margrave	3

Nineteen horses ran, the race was won by 1 1/2 lengths and six lengths divided the second and third.

Betting at start was :—
100 to 14 Hamnerkop.
100 to 9 Merry Andrew.
100 to 8 Margrave.

LORD KITCHENER AT POONA.

C. B. FOR COL. CARTER.

INSPECTS OLD CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 18,

H. E. Lord Kitchener arrived at Poona by special train from Ahmedabad early this morning accompanied by his Military Secretary and A. D. C. He proceeded direct to Kirkee on inspection duty. His Excellency was met at Kirkee by Sir Archibald Hunter, Lieut General of Western Command, who returned from home on the previous evening, and Staff and by General Richardson commanding the Poona Division and staff.

Lord Kitchener inspected the batteries of the 42nd Brigade, namely the 29th, the 40th and the 45th, commanded by Colonel D. C. Carter R. A. and took the opportunity of presenting the latter with his C. B. His Excellency next inspected the 107th Pioneers and the 3rd Sappers and Miners, also the Regimental lines and hospitals after which the whole of the Kirkee troops drew up in line and marched past returning to Poona.

Lord Kitchener inspected the 114th Infantry and the 121st Pioneers and then went round their lines. His excellency who is the guest of Sir Archibald Hunter at Magdala House leaves Poona for Upper India to-morrow afternoon.

At the end of the busy morning at Kirkee Lord Kitchener visited Aga Shah Rookh Shah the cousin of H. H. the Aga Khan and inspected some old China which his Excellency greatly admired.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 17.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson will not come to Lahore, but will hand over the Lieutenant-Governorship to Sir Charles Rivaz by telegram on Thursday. When Sir Denzil reverts this week to the Home Membership of Council Sir Lewis Tupper reverts at once to the Financial Commissionership in the Punjab, and Mr. Gordon Walker reverts to the Commissionership of Delhi.

POONA HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL.

A heavy downpour of rain fell this afternoon and the play in the Hockey and Football Tournaments was put off till to-morrow.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE TYPHOON AT MANILA.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

DAMAGE TO HEMP PLANTATIONS.

London, Sept. 30.—As a result of the recent typhoon at Manila, 11 American and 24 natives, who were on board the gunboat were drowned. Fifteen natives were also killed at Sorsogon. The damage to the hemp plantations is estimated at 1,000,000 dollars (£200,060).

Mr. T. H. Stephens, of Manila, formerly of Ceylon, writes as follows under date September 28, from the Philippines capital :—I have been here nearly 7 years, and never knew a typhoon do any damage before but this one was no joke. Many buildings had iron roofing torn off, and hundreds of native bamboo houses were blown over, some of them into the river. A friend told me he saw a lot of these houses blown over like a lot of cards in a row. I saw 5 big trees out of 6 blown over. I have planted a lot of Ceara Rubber recently and am afraid the young plants are damaged by the storm. Land can be bought here very cheaply, and if you hear of any small capitalist wanting to plant rubber, &c., give him my address. I can sell 3,200 acres of land with 65,000 Ceara rubbers planted for £2,000; the land is only 4 hours' drive from Manila, and was formerly a sugar estate; all rich black volcanic soil that was ploughed over, and has no stones in it. Hemp is paying splendidly now, as machines are used for stripping the fibre, and many Americans are planting it.

DISCOVERY OF EXPLOSIVES NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

IN A HOSPITAL.

London, Sept. 30.—Acting on information supplied by Armenian prisoners, the police at Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, have discovered 65lb. of dynamite in the Austro-Hungarian Hospital. A porter employed at the Armenian hall has been arrested, 12 bombs have been discovered in an hotel at Pera kept by a German lady employing Armenian servants.

THE SUEZ CANAL BLOCK.

THE OFFICIAL SOUNDINGS.

London, October 1st.—The official soundings show that the Suez Canal, as the result of the recent explosion, has silted a length of 80 metres (about 262 feet) by a width of five metres (about 16 feet)

NEW ZEALAND FOOTBALLERS.

ANOTHER VICTORY VS. LEICESTER.

London, Sept. 30.—The New Zealand Rugby footballers played the fifth match of their tour at Leicester to-day, and scored another brilliant victory. There were 12,000 spectators. The home team held their own for half-an-hour, but before half-time was called Smith Wallace and Abbott secured tries two of which were converted into goals by Wallace. In the second half the New Zealanders wonderful passing and running bewildered the Leicester players. Tyler Mynott, and another New Zealander scored tries, Wallace converting them all into goals. New Zealand thus won by 5 goals 1 try to nil.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

GENEROUS OFFER BY LORD BRASSEY.

London, Oct. 1.—Lord Brassey has offered to erect in Italy, at his own expense, a large number of wooden cottages of the English model, to accommodate the sufferers by the recent earthquake. The offer has been gratefully accepted by the Italian Government.

A MINISTERIAL VIEW.

POLICY OF LOOKING AHEAD.

London, Sept. 30.—Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary to the Board of Trade, addressing his constituents at Glasgow, yesterday, emphasised the treaty with Japan as a momentous step. The Government were looking ahead and trying to control events so as not to be dicted by them. Such a policy was distasteful to a large section of the Liberals, and he would not be surprised, if it did not produce the same differences in that party as occurred during the Boer war.

PARTITION DAY IN CALCUTTA.

ATTEMPT TO BOYCOTT NEW MARKET.

FURTHER news came to hand by yesterday's mail of the disturbances in Calcutta on Monday, on account of the Partition of Bengal.

On Sunday night says the "Englishman" determined efforts were made by an organisation known as the "Swadeshi Committee" to induce all the native shopkeers in Calcutta to shut up their shops next morning. Thousands of leaflets were distributed stating that the day was one of mourning, and that it behoved all good Hindus to mark it in an exceptional way. The system of house to house visiting by young men and students, calling themselves "Swadeshi Volunteers" was also organised. As a result the majority of Hindu shops, except those kept by the very lowest classes, in Northern Calcutta were found to be closed in the morning.

A great effort was also made to close the New Market. On Sunday night the men and women holding stalls in the Fish Market had a long conference. Not a single pound of fresh fish was brought into Calcutta, but the Superintendent of the market was able to induce a few fishermen to expose for sale in the morning some of the surplus stock held over from the preceding day. At 3 a.m. news was brought to the market that the string of carts bringing meat from the slaughter-house was being held up by bands of men in Wellington Square. Some of the market chaprasis were despatched immediately to the spot, and the police were informed. On the chaprassis and policemen remonstrating with the picketers the latter ran away, and the European of Calcutta accordingly was not obliged to do without meat. A worse fate, however, befell the carts bringing fresh fruit and vegetables from Garden Reach and the vicinity. These carts were stopped in Kidderpur Road, and by the time the market superintendent and the police had despatched assistance, the carters in a great fright had driven back to their homes. Early in the morning bands of Swadeshi Volunteers visited the market, and harangued all the shopkeepers. But they were moved on from one stall to another by chaprassis and police and the stallkeepers who had been hesitating boldly kept open all the day.

Swadeshi Volunteers stationed themselves in the morning at the principal tramway and railway termini, pressing on passengers gifts of wristlets of red thread with a yellow tassel, to be worn as a sign of mourning. All Babus were also asked to take off their shoes and stockings. A good many obeyed, and the streets presented the spectacle of hundreds of Babus hurrying to office bare forced with shoes in their hands.

European in Calcutta and the business quarter were more or less normal. But a visit to Northern Calcutta in the morning clearly showed that some kind of excitement was abroad. Many of the streets were deserted, while others contained extraordinary crowds. There were very few women about, and the men congregrated in dense masses, listening to orators mounted on footstools and the like. There were continual cries of "Bande Materm," swelling at times into hoarse cheer.

DEMONSTRATION STRIKE.

3,000 MEN LEAVE WORK IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 18.

The mill hands at the Fort Gloster Jute Mills, Howrah, and Messrs. Burn and Co.'s workmen, have struck work since the 16th, the former because the manager objected to the hands wearing yellow thread on their wrists and the latter because the management declined to give them leave at 2 p.m. to attend the demonstration in Calcutta.

Including both establishments close on 3,000 men are on strike.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held at the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding. There were also present: Mr. James Macdonald Mr. Sassoon J David Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna Dr. N. N. Katrak Mr. Joseph Baptista Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Dr A. G. Viegas Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr M. N. Wadia Secretary.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, stating that Messrs Barton Son and Co. of Bangalore, who are making the Casket for the Corporation's Address to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, had written to ask that he should pay a short visit to Bangalore to inspect the work before it was finally completed, and the President, after consulting the members of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 1348, dated the 22nd June 1905, had desired him to obtain the Standing Committee's permission to proceed to Bangalore.

The Secretary therefore applied for the sanction of the Committee to his proceeding to Bangalore and to the payment of charges under the Civil Service Regulations.

The sanction asked for was granted.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

The meeting recorded a report of Dr. J. Turner, Executive Health Officer for the third quarter of this year.

Plague.—Dr. Turner, at the outset, dealt with the subject of plague. After referring to a letter written by him in July 1903 to the Municipal Commissioner on the urgent necessity of continuing plague research and the lines on which the investigation should be carried, and also to the appointment of the Research Commission, which is now working at the Government Laboratory, Parel, the Health Officer stated:—"Dr. C. J. Martin, Chief of the Research Commission, had an interview with me in May last and expressed his opinion that if the Health Department and the Research Commission were to co-operate, it would be possible to determine certain facts concerning the causation of plague, its marked periodical recurrence, the relation of the disease amongst rats to human beings. It was decided that a systematic examination of 2,000 rats per week would furnish us with the following important facts in connection with plague:—(i) Whether the time relation of rat plague to human plague discovered in Honkong obtains in Bombay. (ii) The proportion of rats of different species caught and infected at different seasons. (iii) Information regarding the habits of rats, i.e., whether their breeding season is more less restricted by examination of number of pregnant females. (iv) The existence of plague amongst wild rats as has been supposed. (v) The prevalence of parasites on rats which might act as a potent factor in transmitting the disease. On 2nd June 1905, I wrote to the Municipal Commissioner that I have been requested by Dr. Martin to co-operate with him in his investigation into the cause of plague. The directions which he wishes the Health Department to take were mentioned, and it was arranged to deliver to the Laboratory at Parel weekly 2,000 rats alive and dead. As the destruction of rats is a part of the measures in force for the prevention of plague, I proposed two piece to be paid for every live rat and one piece for every dead rat brought to the Health Department Stables. Instructions have been issued to the Divisional Health Officers to make arrangements for catching rats and sending them in the Laboratory in boxes, baskets or bags not exposed to light. Eight hundred rat-traps have been purchased. Leaflets on the advisibility of killing rats have been distributed freely amongst the people. The work of sending rats to the Parel Laboratory was commenced from 1st July 1905, and the Director has been requested to keep account of the rats sent to him and to communicate to me daily the result of the examination. All the rats are collected in the Health Department Stables of their respective districts and thence carted away to Parel for examination. At the Laboratory, bacteriological examination is made of every rat sent there; and the result forwarded daily to the Health Officer, and whenever a rat is found to be plague-infected an intimation to the effect is sent at once to the stable from which it was sent and also to the Divisional Health Officer. The exact spot where it was picked up is then ascertained by the Inspector from the bigaries who found it. A Special Office has been detailed to make enquires in the neighbourhood with a view to ascertain if the rat was thrown out from any of the houses, and the District Registrars have been instructed to watch such localities, and to carefully enquire into the causes of all the deaths reported therefrom. When an infected rat is reported from a gully, the gully is flushed, if discovered in a room the room is disinfected. From the commencement a number of infected rats were reported from Doongri, Lower Colaba and Kamatipura Districts. This was accompanied by a correspondingly marked increase in the number of plague cases in the districts. In some instances this increase in the number of cases of plague appears to have occurred in the immediate vicinity of places from which infected rats has been reported. When an infected rat is discovered in a gully or on roadside, much difficulty is experienced in locating the house from which it comes, as there is generally much unwillingness on the part of the tenants to admit the fact in order to avoid the discomfort of subsequent disinfection. Dead rats are, therefore, generally throwu as far away as possible from the house in which they are found. It is interesting to note that infected rats are absent in those districts where there is no plague. A few sporadic cases met with in such districts have been imported from infected districts. Thus a plague case occurring in 8, Khotachi Wadi, Girgaum where there is no plague at present, was most probably infected at Colaba, where the man was working in a cotton press. In some districts such as Khara Talao and Umarkhadi, although a number of infected rats have been found, practically no cases of plague have been notified. In a little outbreak of plague that occurred at 20, Cathedral Street, the spread of infection from one case to another was found to have taken place purely through human agency and without the intervention of any rats. The following is the statement of number of rats caught alive and dead during the quarter :—Number of rats caught alive and dead 24,070. Number of rats found to be infected 194."

Inoculations.—Turning to the subject of inoculation, Dr Turner said: "A great deal of attention has been paid to inoculation during the past three months in Bombay. The authorities at Parel Laboratory have been at much trouble to explain to the Public the advantages of inoculation and the method of the preparation of the fluid and the precaution taken to prevent any ill effects. It was thought advisable to take advantage of inoculation as an aid towards preventing plague, and the large employers of labour at Bombay were requested to adopt inoculation amongst their employes. As the Municipality is the largest employer of labour in the city, I suggested that all the labourers and their relations should be inoculated and as an inducement it was decided to pay annas 8 per head inoculated. We should then be not only giving them all the protection which inoculation affords, but be an example to other employers of labour and thus collect considerable mass of evidence to base our opinion on, besides being the means of saving many lives. Inoculation began in September, and we have inoculated over 3,000 labourers men women and children. At first there was a slight reluctance, but very soon there was a general demand greater than could be met. The scheme has gone on without a hitch and the staff of the Health Department are to be congratulated on the way they have carried out the work without any outside help in addition to their own duties. The operation has been supervised by the Divisional Health Officers, and the District Registrars have performed the inoculations. Much credit is due to them and to the Ward Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors for the way they have worked It is hoped that by end of the quarter the whole of the Staff will be inoculated. The total number of inoculations from amongst Municipal labour staff came to be 3,423. It is too early as yet to form any conclusion as the enquiries must extend over at least a year, but I thought it would interest the members of the Corporation to know that this work is being carried on. Apart from the questions of research work, some practical good must result from the destruction of rats and the disinfection and flushing of places, where they have been found and the cleansing and disinfection of rooms and the instructions that have been given to all the occupants of houses, when plague occurs and rats are found. Maps of each section of the city are issued to District Registrars, who will note on them the presence of an infected rat or death from plague. All enquiries made, are carefully noted which will form a mass of evidence from which some deduction will be possible."

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

RHODES SCHOLARS.

LEAVE RANGOON FOR ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 18.

Among the forty American Rhodes scholars are two sons of Baptist missionaries in Burma, namely, Mr. Albert Stevens, son of Dr. E. O. Stevens, of the American Baptist Mission, doing missionary work at Insein, a station close to Rangoon, and Mr. L. W. Chronkhite, son of the Revd. Chronkhite, of the same Mission, of Bassein.

Both these scholars have gone to England.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

THE first day's events of the Mounted Sports in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Annual Sporting and Athletic Meeting were gone through yesterday afternoon, on the Marine Lines "Maidan" in the presence of a fairly large concourse of spectators. The heat fortunately was less oppressive than was experienced on the two previous days of the Athletic Sports, and with the Band of the 104th Rifles in attendance, a very enjoyable afternoon, was spent. Seven events coloured on the card, the entries in most of them being very satisfactory. Throughout the proceedings some excellent horsemanship was exhibited notably in the Jumping and Tent-Pegging Competitions, while the Polo Ball Race, Bending Race, Postilion Race and Pony Scurry Handicap were equally as interesting. The jumping in particular was above the average. Proceedings opened with Tent-Pegging (Horses,) the greatest number of points being secured by W. E. Crum, next in order of merit being Capt. Lucas and Mr. T. D. Moore. Half a dozen competitors entered for the Jumping Competition for Ponies 14-2 and under, the laurels for which were secured by Mr. A. H. Froom, second best being Mr. F. J. Rome. The Polo Ball Race was run in two heats. Messrs C. Griffin, T. D. Moore, P. F. Fischer, and Major Tancock, the last named securing first place in the finals. The Bending Race was also run in heats, the victory at the finish going to J. St. J. Graham. A very amusing feature of the afternoon's doings was the Cheroot and Ambrella Race (Ladies' nomination). Competitors assembled dismounted and on a signal given mounted with umbrellas closed and cheroots unlit. The competitors then rode up to the ladies nominating them who lit the gentlemen's cigars and opened their umbrellas. Competitors then returned over the course with their cheroots alight and umbrellas open. The first to steer home this event was Lieut. E. C. Griffin, nominated by Miss Russell. The programme closed with a Pony Scurry Handicap. Details :—

EVENT NO. 1.—Tent-Pegging (A) Horses.

W E Crum	1
Capt Lucas	2
T D Moore	3

Very good pace and style was the marked feature in this event. W. E. Crum faring successful in securing most points.

EVENT No. 2.—Jumping Competition for Ponies 14-2 and under.

A H Froom, Maud Owner	1
F J Rome, Mischief Owner	2
W E Crum, Lapwing Owner	3

Six competed, and the jumping throughout was good.

EVENT No. 3—Polo Ball Race.

First Heat.

Lieut C Griffin	1
T D Moore	2

Second Heat.

P F Fischer	1
Major Tancock	2

Final.

Major Tancock	1
T D Moore	2
P F Fischer	3

EVENT No. 4.—Cheroot and Umbrella Race. Ladies' Nomination, Competitors assemble dismounted; on signal, mount with Umbrella closed and Cheroot unlit. Ride to Lady, who will light Gentleman's Cheroot and open his Umbrella. Return over course with Cheroot alight and Umbrella open.

E C Griffin (nom. by Miss Russell)	1
P F Fischer (nom. by Miss Savile)	2
T D Moore	3

EVENT No 5.—Bending Race, Entrance Fee Rs. 3

First Heat.

J St J Graham	1
T Moore	2

Second Heat.

J S Bruce	1

Final.

J St J Graham	1
T Moore	2
J S Bruce	3

EVENT No. 6.—Postilion Race Heats. Competitors to ride one Horse and lead another round the trees. The Horses need not necessarily be owned by the rider.

J D Johnston	1
Lt E C Griffin	2

Four competed Johnston steered his charge well ahead of the other competitors right throughout the course and won hands down.

EVENT No. 7.—Pony Scurry Handicap (Cup valued at Rs. 49). For all Ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over, and that have competed, but not necessarily raced at the Sports during the season. Distance—Handicap. Catch-weights over 11 stone.

T D Moore's Grey Ghost II Owner (30 yards)	1
G Walker's Grand Slam R S Legard (40 yards)	2
Lt E V Watson's Sally Lt Griffin (10 yards)	3
Capt W C Crosse's Lady Bay, Owner (15 yards)	0
R M Philips' Ghost, Owner (35 yards)	0

A good, close race. At an excellent start Grand Slam darted out, but lost the position a short distance from the starting point to Grey Ghost, who led the way to the finish and won from Grand Slam by a couple of lengths. Sally coming home third about a length behind.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19.

By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play during the Sports.

Event No 1—Tent-Pegging (B) Ponies	3-30 p.m.
Event No 2—Jumping Competition for Horses	3-50 p.m.
Event No 3—Lloyd Lindsay Competition	4-10 p.m.
Event No 4—(Ladies' Nomination-Egg and Spoon Race	4-30 p.m.
Event No 5—Balaclava Melee	4-40 p.m.
Event No 6—Section Leading	5-5 p.m.
Event No 7—Horse Scurry Handicap (cup valued at Rs. 49)	5-20 p.m.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE IS NOT ALWAYS HIS CASTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Always a foolish person, or as the natives say, a "Bhola Admi," the acme of foolishness was reached when I purchased a small freehold property about nine miles from London. One would naturally suppose that a man's freehold was his own to do what he liked with. Nothing of the kind, however, for there is a "dam-thing" called the "Urban District Council," and on completion of my purchase I found to my dismay, that the term freeholder was a misnomer, the controlling power being in the "thing" and not with myself at all. Owing to certain extraordinary internal structural arrangements, it became necessary to build to the cottage, and I determined on adding a bath-room. To approach this bath-room there were two ways open to me, one by means of a staircase from outside the house, and the other by cutting a passage leading into a covered veranda. Concluding that the outside staircase would prove an unpleasantly cool way of going to and from one's bath, I determined on the alternative passage and veranda. Then I approached the "thing" and submitted my plans and the fun commenced. The "thing" was away on its annual holiday and nothing could be done. After its return to duty the plans failed, for some reason or other not divulged, to be considered at its first meeting, and were held over for a fortnight. At its second meeting the plans were passed subject to certain restrictions, one of which was that the veranda should be built of iron or other non-inflammable substance. Apparently the "thing" in its infinite wisdom considered that the portion of a house most liable to catch fire is the veranda; otherwise surely it would have been more logical to direct the total demolition of the house and have it rebuilt entirely of "iron or other non-inflammable substance." I have pointed this out to my architect and there for the present the matter rests, and doubtless it will be months ere the alterations are completed and the cottage be in a fit state for furnishing, and by that time I shall be back in the "gorgeous East" and some one else will have to do the furnishing. The moral of this is, never buy a freehold house in free England, for the "thing" is ever present, omnipotent, and illogically over-bearing and the so-called "freeholder" perforce its most obedient and humble servant.—Yours, etc.

X

NOTES FROM PARIS.

M. Loubet and After.

THE SALON OF TOY-LAND.

ADVICE GRATIS.

PARIS, SEPT. 29.

THE choosing of the President still taxes the political mind. It is to be M. Fallieres or M. Paul Dumor, the "Speakers" respectively of Senate and Chamber. No body knows. Meanwhile, the very clever people say that M. Loubet will stand again; his denial of such a purpose is merely his way of assuring success. M. Berteaux, the Minister for War, is a serious candidate. He possesses popularity and wealth, two qualifications for the post. But he has let his ambition be seen, which is a mistake in France, where Marianne is full of nerves, when the courting is too rude. Anyway, the New Year will see us dowered with two Chiefs of State: M. Loubet and his successor. For a month, they will reign together. It is a constitutional provision seen in operation for the first time.

M. Witte spends his Sunday in Berlin, awaiting the good pleasure of the Kaiser. Meanwhile, Paris wonders what it means—this interview with Jupiter. The last day of the Russian's presence here was given in part to a conversation with Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador. Whether there is warrant for it or not, people will argue that there is a connection between this Berlin visit and the question of Morocco, which has become the standing dish at the Quai d'Orsay Five o'clock. Germany is, doubtless, anxious to secure the good offices of Russia for the Conference of Algeciras, and Russia is, possibly, disposed that the bargain will not flatter the French. M. Witte's attitude in Paris and New York was diametrically opposed. In the latter city, he set out to and succeeded in capturing the Press and public opinion; in Paris, he coldly tells the talented interviewer of the "Temps" that if France wishes to keep the patronage of Russia, she had better mind her p's and q's. That is not the way to ensure popularity, and M. Witte has not a bonne presse. It is hinted that he is only polite, when he wants something.

The most popular caricaturist in Paris, Sem, is about to visit London. It is not his first trip across the Straits, by any means. It is his sixth, probably. He has studied, and studied minutely, English life and English types. The result will be seen in the Sem Album, which will be shortly issued in London. There the world of the clubs, and the racecourse, will see itself presented with the startling fidelity and searching truth of Sem's pencil. "Have you depicted any English women?" I asked, remembering a caricature of a lady celebrity which created a Paris incident. No, he said, smiling. I fancy it would not be popular labas.' I admired his discretion. Sem has been out and about in London society keeping his eyes wide open, and his pencil furtively active. In consequence, he has secured some lifelike sketches. He has a manner of dissecting his victims which is all his own, and which represents tireless observation. Should you be immortalised by the clever satirist, pray that you may have grace to see yourself as he sees you. Otherwise, the sensation may be uncomfortable.

M. Lepine, the Prefect of Paris is a sort of administrative Poo-Bah, having under his orders a multitude of persons having nothing to do with the police and mixing in a thousand and one matters which his English confrere would regard as quite foreign to his office. He not only looks after the Apaches and gives an eye to the running of the Metropolitan trains, but he concerns himself with such questions as the toy trade. M. Lepine is the official father of the Camelots. He cares for them with a parental affection. As sign thereof, he has instituted an annual exhibition of toys to encourage his characteristic industry, which employs the inventive brains of Montmartre and the raucous voices of the Boulevard. It is one of the sights that strikes the stranger: the group around the toy-man, marvelling at the ingenuity of the dancing bear, at the cunning of the lightning barber, and the aplomb of the fireman ascending his ladder. These personages in lead have as much entered into the spirit and life of Paris as M. Guitry or Coquelin Aine, and are as great an institution as the Morgue or the Bon Marche. Wherefor there has been a half-crown public found to inaugurate the autumn salon of toy-land. The site was, of course, the Champs Elysees, the established terrain of all salons. Not far away from the temporary capital of consumption, the Grand Palais, which will resound in a few days with much anti-tubercular eloquence, is the Jardin de Paris. Ordinarily, you do not take the children there. It is a musiehall peculiarly grown up, where the adult, not to say over-matured, taste is exclusively consulted. For this occasion it was as blameless as toy-land ought to be. The new population was an improvement. It was certainly more amusing. There were toys of all sorts and sizes. The Paris inventor strives to be topical. This exhibition is a sort of faits divers column in plaster and cardboard; a revue without the songs and limelight.

Among the objects to attract, because of their newness and topicality, is the figure of a lady-swimmer in an elongated bath. She was swinging her arms in the true Trudgeon style. Miss Kellermann, said the inventor, by way of introduction. The nageuse made excellent progress in the water, though her movements had a tendency to become rotary, which would have induced mal de mer in real life. But it was quite good enough to interest and please the public. There was, of course, the poupee, pink-cheeked and flaxen-haired, with the fixed and ineffable smile, and there were marble games, and billiard games, and games of every kind. Some had a complicated mechanism. One represented a yacht race. You touched a button, or a series of buttons, and the yachts rocked upon a painted ocean. A man of leonine locks, which decended to his shoulders, stood behind a table, upon which was a model of a cycle of a new sort. It was a single wheel over which the rider sat directly. Behind the wheel and attached by a fork to the hub was a moveable wing, which, if carried out in full detail, would be in silk. By this free wing perfect stability would be secured: it was the tail that wagged the dog. That was the theory of the inventor. In the ordinary cycle, he said, there is a lot of dead weight to move: the man sits between two wheels. Here the weight is reduced because the resistance is much less. Consequently the tubes and parts can be of the lightest materials. A machine of this kind should not weigh more than three or four kilogrammes, if carried out in aluminium it need not weigh more than two. Here it is the model for a toy, but it can be applied to everyday uses. Imagine the advantages. A person can fly along the roads on his single wheel. He arrives at a house it is necessary to mount to the fifth-floor. Nothing easier he carries it up like his umbrella or if he has to leave it downstairs he has merely to detach the silken wing, and he is quite safe from robbers. No one can ride it unless he is a professional performer of the music-halls. Quite simple you see and I only want twenty francs to carry it out.

Memories of the first performance of Carmen, one of the most popular operas in the world, are revived by the death of Mme. Galli-Marie, the original and greatest Carmen. That premiere was thirty years ago. They decorated the composer, George Bizet, on the morning of the performance, because, as Aurelien School said, with his biting humour. They knew well they could no longer decorate him in the evening. Neither music nor interpretation pleased. Yet great care had been taken with the cast and the mounting. Gradually the opera made its way in popular estimation. Galli-Marie was the ideal Carmen—fickle and wayward, and endowed with all the wild graces of a Spanish gipsy, and Paris presently began to realise it. Fifteen years ago she retired from the Opera-Comique, the scene of her triumphs, but came back to it for one evening—one memorable evening, when a performance was being given for a charity. By her side were Jean de Reszke and Mme. Melba. The aged artist essayed her old role. It was but the shadow of the figure which she invested with so much charm. She persevered until the second act. Then she broke down. Paris, ever generous towards its old

favourites, even if of short memory in respect of them, cheered the aged, faltering prima donna again and again. So she got her apotheosis after all.

"What would you do with a million?" asked a seedy-looking man of the passer-by the other evening. It was not mere impertinence—just a way of advertising La Presse, which has been posing this fascinating question every day this last week. For most of us, alas the question is merely academic. But for Mme Hofer it has a real and living application. She has won a million in the Press lottery. Ten thousand people have sent letters telling her what to do with it. In most cases they wished for some of it to be turned in their direction. If the lucky lady had listened to these counsellors, she would have spent her possession just three times over. But she seems to have no idea of doing it. On the contrary she has published the letters of the suitors to a million. It is a very human document, this book, even if humanity is not flattered in the process. It was an idiot in St. Anne's Asylum, who proposed the publication. That poor bereft creature had one gleam of genius, at any rate. Before her rise to fortune, Mme. Hofer served out refreshment to the army for her calling was the humble one of cantiniere. Perhaps, it was this reason which induced the army or a considerable portion of it, to lay its arms at her feet pending such time as it could without impropriety put them round her waist. Old campaigners, burned with Afric's sun and dashing young non-coms., with their laurels yet to win, expressed their devotion and their hope of sharing that million in halting prose and still more halting verse. One man asked for money to divorce his wife who is unpleasant to him another opined he would be happy, if his child of twenty months had a piano. Almost everyone begs the favour of her hand or her purse—often the two are synonymous. But there are exceptions. An enterprising coiffeur offers to make her hair as golden as her fortune for the mere glory of it another says he will turn it black on the same terms. Finally, a music-hall manager suggests a turn of another sort.

"Sending-in" day has come and gone, and the Autumn Salon is rapidly nailing and hanging itself together. There is prospect of improvement in this late flowering of the studios. Neo-impressionism, which wrought such havoc last year amongst the susceptible, is to be suppressed; the saner side of art is to be encouraged. The number of the hanged has been limited, and each member's allowance has been reduced from ten to five. There is hope, therefore, for this autumn picture show. Perhaps it will reveal some new genius; some new spirit in French art. At present there is no particular school as far as one can see. They model upon Whistler, or upon Sargent. Both are the French tradition interpreted by Americans. In the salons are Scotsmen, Dutchmen, Spaniards—anyone but French. The old great have gone; the new great have not arrived. The hour is ripe for their coming.

THE POOR RELATIONS AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago one of your correspondents hinted that the police were pensioning their families or their poor relations on the public by allowing them to beg, unrestrained, in the streets of the Fort. After the appearance of the letter, the nuisance was abated for a while, but it is now as bad as ever. This morning I recognised the little boy with the bandaged arm, which never gets better or worse. He wore a new, clean bandage and looked fat, prosperous and impudent. He is one of the most persistent of the gang in the Fort and should long since have been just in a reformatory school. I gather from the manners of the beggar that the police rules are very lax, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that there is propably a friendly understanding between this worst of street nuisance and many of the guardians of the peace. We shall presently have an influx of the beggars from the mainland, to welcome the Prince, and to empty the pockets of the unwary. This, therefore, is the time to spread a wholesome impression among them.—Yours &c.

VICTIM.

Fort, October 16.

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

The trend of English opinion in regard to the resignation of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India, while friendly toward Lord Kitchener, tends strongly toward a condemnation of the attitude of the Government in its treatment of the former. A representative comment, which voices even the opinion of the average Unionist, is the following from the "Spectator.":

"We cannot but conceive that the Cabinet has been on a first class question of administration dangerously in the wrong. The Ministers were, perhaps obliged to accept Lord Curzon's resignation on account of his efforts to limit their freedom in chosing an Indian Councillor, but that is a small detail in a very important struggle. They have in the most marked way, after months of consideration and in the teeth of many of the ablest officials of the Indian hierarchy, destroyed the supremacy of civil government in India. They have in fact, withdrawn the army from its control and left the decision of important military questions to an officer whose views can never exactly be theirs who may be wholly inexperienced in the delicate organization of a composite army, and who must always hanker after opportunities for distinction which can be opened to him only by active service

"A practical decision in the most important departments no longer remains with the Viceroy, who while this new system endures, is deprived of the most valuable portion of his authority. It will not endure long, for no able Prime Minister will select a weak Viceroy, and no strong Viceroy will be able to bear the position in which he is responsible for the order and well being of the empire, and yet, as regards its army has only the position of a purser on a ship."

THE CAUSE OF BERI-BERI.

MR. CHARLES HOSE, Resident of the Baram district of Sarawak, who in 1901, announced his belief that the immediate cause of beri-beri was to be found in rice which had undergone changes connected with the development upon it of a mould or fungus, has continued his researches upon the subject by the experimental feeding of fowls and monkeys, with results which he declares to be generally confirmatory of his original conclusions. Mr. Hose read a paper upon the subject a short time ago before the British Medical Association at Leicester, in which after giving some account of the varieties of rice liable to be consumed in the districts infested by beri-beri and certain statistics of the disease, he referred to the view of Dr. Hamilton Wright that it must be attributed to a bacillus, and continued as follows:—"I desire to make it quite clear that the foregoing remarks have not been made with a view to denying the existence of a bacillus to which, as Dr. Wright supposes, beri-beri may owe its origin. But once more I am concerned to insist upon the recognition of the quality of rice taken as food. Otherwise, and so far as I can see at present, my results seem compatible with those obtained by Dr. Wright. When the abundant material now available for investigation, which I have collected and brought to Cambridge, has been worked out, I hope that more confident statements upon his point will be possible. Meanwhile (a) I attach grave suspicion to the practically constant presence in mouldy rice of a certain small beetle, though I am not at present prepared to state the exact part this insect plays in the ætiology of the disease. (b) The marked difference as regards susceptibility to mould and the attacks of the beetles between the rice of different countries seems to me suggestive. Rangoon rice is notorious for being early attack by both these agents, while Siamese rice is distinctly more resistent. (c) I have a strong impression that the incidence of beri-beri is distinctly heavier in tropical or sub-tropical countries to which rice is imported than in those in which the local supply meets all the demands. Naturally the opportunity for the deterioration of rice during a long transit is grea er than where it is consumed locally. These two points seem to be related." We ("Times") are informed that Mr. Hose's materials will be submitted to examination in the Cambridge laboratories, and that his views so far have commended themselves to the experts to whom they have been communicated.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

TRAFALGAR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The ships that have been firing on her are within stroke of her guns, but still the Royal Sovereign makes no sign. How stern and cool must be the discipline which keeps those lines of guns silent! Collingwood's mark is plainly the great Santa Anna, the biggest ship in that part of the line. But the ship astern of her has closed up, so as to fill the narrow gap for which the Royal Sovereign is aiming. Still the British ship comes on with an uncomfortable air of purpose. Collingwood has told his captain to steer dead for the Frenchman's bowsprit and carry it away. He must make a passage, if he cannot find one. The Frenchman, however, shrinks from the shock; she backs her main topsail, goes slowly astern, and the great hull of the British ship finds room. She swings with slow and stately movement under the stern of the great Spanish three-decker, and, as she swings, a line of darting points of flame break from her side. They seem to scorch with their fire the high, gilded stern of the Spaniard, for the ships are almost touching. The sound of that broadside rolls over the sea with a deeper note than any yet heard. That one, cruel overwhelming broadside has practically destroyed the great Spaniard. It dismantles fourteen of her guns and strikes down nearly half of her crew. The proudest ship in the Spanish line is a wreck! A single stroke has tumbled her into ruin!

But the British have no monopoly of hard hitting; there are brave men behind the French guns, and as the Royal Sovereign swings slowly round alongside the Fougueux that ship discharges a furious broadside. As it smites the Royal Sovereign the great ship seems to heel over from the stroke, the tall masts swinging in a visible arc. But the other British ships are moving into the fight, ships with names more famous than any to be found in the catalogue of the ships in the Iliad—the Belleisle, the Revenge, the Polyphemus, the Mars, the Tonnant, the Bellerophon. They drift, tall and stately shapes, through the smoke, the silence of disciplined order lying on all their decks. It is a column of giants moving slowly to battle. But as each ship closes with its chosen opponent the deep voices of new broadsides roll out. The tumult of the battle deepens. In that vortex of eddying smoke, and red, darting flames, French and Spanish and British are striving manfully for victory.

But let the fortunes of the other column, with the proud figure of the Victory leading, be followed for a moment. As she comes on, a French ship—it is the Bucentaure, Villeneuve's flagship—fires a single gun. It is a cool, deliberate shot aimed at the broad mark offered by the British three-decker with her widespread studding-sails. Three minutes later comes a second shot, then a third. Two other ships fire single shots in the same fashion at their oncoming enemy. The shots are mere tests of distance and the coolness and deliberation with which they are fired shows that there is discipline on the enemy's decks. They do not intend to waste their broadsides!

At last a shot strikes the full curve of the Victory's topsail and rends it. A couple of minutes' silence follows; but the French know that their foe is within range. That gap in the English topsail is a signal read by thousands of eyes, and suddenly, as if by word of command, all the ships whose guns bear on the Victory break into a tempest of fire. Never before, perhaps, has so much flying iron been poured at once on a single ship! Her sails are torn, her topmast is shot away, her wheel is knocked to atoms, a single double-headed shot slays eight marines on the poop. The Victory's upper deck is strewn with fallen bodies, the air is full of flying splinters, some fifty officers and men are killed or wounded. Yet the Victory does not fire a shot! The English flag-ship has no need to cut away her studding-sails; the enemy's shot renders that service. All the sails on the foremast hang in rags; for the enemy are aiming principally at the Victory's masts. Still the cruelly torn ship comes slowly on. A dreadful silence lies on all her decks. Nothing stops her. She moves into the battle like an inevitable fate.

Her stem at last is thrust into the dense line of the enemy; she swings so as to pass under the stern of the Bucentaure. A big French ship is moving up as if to close the gap; but still the Victory comes on. Then the Frenchman ranging up to close the interval gives way, so that the Victory finds a narrow gap into which she thrusts herself. She is rounding-to under the tall stern of the Bucentaure; it is the ship which, though Nelson knows it not, carries Villeneuve, and the two admirals are at fingers' touch. The high, carved stern of the Bucentaure towers above the decks of the Victory, and the ships are so near that the French ensign trailing from the Bucentaure's peak, if a puff of wind had lifted it, might have been grasped from the Victory's poop. Then, as the British ship moves slowly past, her guns speak! There are fifty of them, and each bending gunner could almost have touched with his linstock the gilded carving of the enemy's ship. The long, deep, rending sound of that broadside as it smites the great Frenchman tells the mischief it has wrought. Never, perhaps, was single broadside so destructive! It dismantles twenty guns, and slays or wounds more than four hundred men. The French admiral is smitten out of the fight with a single blow; the great Bucentaure is a wreck.

Presently, as the spectator watches, the aspect of the battle changes. The long, curving line of the allied fleet is rent; but not yet, it is curious to note at the point of actual fighting. The British ships have broken into the line, or through it; but they have not, at the point where the fighting ranges, rent it asunder. Behind the heads of the two British columns, indeed the enemy's ships are thickest. Frenchman and Spaniard have crowded together at the point as if for mutual protection, or by some gallant impulse closing to meet the terrible thrust of the British columns. But the allied line is smitten at two points, separated from each other by nearly three-quarters of a mile; and the contraction of the enemy's line at these two points of attack dislocates it. The centre and rear are gathered in two confused clusters at the points, where Collingwood and Nelson have broken in, and a gap nearly three-quarters of a mile wide is torn in the very centre of Villeneuve's line. And the van meanwhile has sailed, or drifted, on its course. It is in the air: the enemy's line is broken into three. The fight is no longer a contest between line and columns. There are two tangled distracted clusters of mighty ships wrapped in smoke but Nelson with the whole of his force had fallen upon two-thirds of the enemy's ships and his destroying them.

Many of the incidents of this stage of the fight are of thrilling interest. The Belleisle has fought a magnificent fight; at one time no fewer than four great ships were pouring their fire simultaneously upon her. Her masts are shot away, the wreck of the mizzen-mast falling on her after-guns and throwing them out of action. A count of the enemy's ships which in turn blasted the ill-fated Belleisle with their fire covers nearly one third of allied fleets! At 2·10 she lies with the Achille—one of the most formidable ships in the enemy's line—on her larboard quarter for nearly an hour endures a raking fire without being able to reply to the tempest of shot with a single gun. At 2-30 another Frenchman, the Neptune, places herself across the starboard bow of the Belleisle, and the British ship is thus smitten by two raking fires at once. Half an hour later another British ship, the Polyphemus, takes off the Neptune, and at 3.25 the Swiftsure, passing astern of the long-tormented Belleisle, takes in hand the Achille. As the Swiftsure with a slow, majestic movement passes under the stern of the Belleisle her crew break into a sudden involuntary tumult of cheers, sympathy with the gallant ship, and pride in her enduring patience taking that mode of expression. From the stump of the Belleisle's mizzen mast her ensign still flutters, and above the wrecked bulwarks, as the Swiftsure moves slowly by, a pike is brandished with a Union Jack at its end. No wonder the men of Swiftsure cheer at the sight! And while they cheer there comes back from the much-enduring Belleisle an answering shout—faint, indeed, for many lie dead on her decks—but yet stern and exultant.

The Belleisle has not fought in vain, and now that the Achille is being pounded satisfactorily by the Swiftsure, the sorely wounded British ship proceeds to gather in her reward. She has compelled her nearest foe, an 80-gunships to strike, and in the Belleisle's one remaining boat which can still float an officer and half a dozen marines pull off to take possession of the prize.

An incident of a sensational sort marks the moment when the gigantic Santissima Trinidada is vanquished. The huge Spaniard, with her white figure-head and lines of crimson has a curious attraction for the British ships. One after another struggles within hitting distance of her and smites her with broadsides. She is the biggest 'bird' in the whole smoky horizon of the battle, and each captain is anxious to bag her. The little Africa actually sends a boat with half a dozen men to take possession of her before she has surrendered. By 2-30 the much-shot-at Spaniard is practically a wreck with one British ship hanging on her bow and another on her quarter. The heavy ground swell passes under the ships, and a British officer, at that moment busy directing the spectacle. The great hull heavily to leeward and as she swings with equal slowness back to windward all her masts go by the board. 'Her royals were sheeted home but lowered, but her topsails had every reef cut and says the writer, 'the falling of this majestic mass of spars, sails, and rigging, plunging into the water at the muzzles of our guns, was one of the most magnificent sights, I ever beheld.' A moment later the English flag is thrust over the lee gangway of the Spaniard her fighting days are over. She has fired her last gun.

This is not a battle spread through days. It is compressed almost into minutes. The first shot was fired at 12.15, before three o'clock flag is going down a great fleet is crumbling into ruin. By 5-30 o'clock all is over.

The puzzle—in a sense the scandal—of Trafalgar on the side of the allies is the part played in the fight by their van. Up to 2.30 it hung off, though visibly the centre and rear of the fleet to which it belonged was being destroyed. At 1'45 the rear-admiral—Dumanoir—signalled to his chief that the van had no enemy to contend with. And yet within sight to its rear it sister-ships were being destroyed? At 1 50 Villeneuve signalled to his van the order that the ships which from their present position are not engaging are to take such a position as will bring them most quickly to action'; but that call from the sore-pressed admiral was very lingeringly obeyed. At 2-30—forty minutes after the signal—the ships in the van came slowly, and in a disorderly fashion, about. The wind was light; but if it was strong enough to carry Nelson and Collinwood into the enemy's line, it ought to have had sufficient force to bring Dumanoir to the help of his chief. There were ten great ships under his command—a force sufficient, it might be supposed, to change the whole fortune of battle. But the wind is light. They are divided in purpose. Five keep away slowly, as though to follow Admiral Gravina, who, in the unadorned prose of James, was then to leeward of the rear in the act of making off. Five under Dumanoir himself drift slowly past the centre of the fight, firing at both the disabled British and their mastless prizes as they pass them. With a splutter of broadsides they thus drift slowly out of the fight. As they move away they give the two rearmost ships in Collingwood's division—the Minotaur and the Spartiate a chance. They fire heavily into Dumanoir's ships as they go slowly past, but a fine Spaniard an 80-gun ship, the Neptune is much to the rear, and on her the British ships are able to close and compel her to strike her flag.

Trafalgar is an English victory, the greatest victory British seamen ever won; but at what price it was won! The Royal Sovereign, which led one column to the fight, has been almost destroyed. Collingwood has finished his work of the nineteen nenemy's ships, he took in hand eleven have been captured, one has been blown up, seven are in flight, but his own ship is a mastless and shot-torn hull, and Collingwood has to hoist his flag on the Euryalus. The Victory has played an almost fiercer part, and has fared more cruelly than even the Royal Sovereign. In her black cockpit with the wounded or the dead on all sides of him, Nelson is dying. His naked body is barely covered by a sheet which his restless hands continually thrust away. He is consumed with thirst he gasps for air. Fan fan he whispers again and again. What a satire on human greatness is the spectacle of the victor in that mighty fight lying there as the last sounds of the battle which gave him immortal fame are dying away! Then comes the memorable 'Kiss me, Hardy!' In Nelson strange opposites meet. Behind the brain that planned Trafalgar, and so won it before it was fought; behind the force of heroic will which took the British fleet into action so proudly, is the tenderness the hunger for human sympathy, which are natural in a woman. There is no need here to tell afresh the immortal story of that dying scene which robbed England not only of her greatest seaman, but of one of the most heroic figures in her history. We may fitly borrow for Nelson Tennyson's lines for the most famous of British soldiers:

O fall'n at length that tower of strength
Which stood four-square to all the winds that

ALLEGED WRONGFUL PROSECUTION.

APPEAL-COURT DECISION.

At the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, have disposed of the appeal made in the suits instituted by Girjashankar Narsiram, a wealthy inhabitant of Jambusar, District Broach, against Gopalji Gulabbhoy, Vice-President of the Municipality there, Chairman of its Managing Committee, and First Class Magistrate. Plaintiff appealed from a decision of Mr. Phadnis, who had dismissed his suit for Rs. 999 damages, for injury on account of "the highly arbitrary, spiteful, and illegal conduct of the defendant" in recovering arrears of the house tax. In the other case, Mr. Phadnis had awarded Rs. 51 to the plaintiff as costs for the wrongs and indignities of the prosecution. He had also awarded costs against the defendant, who, dissatisfied with the decision, had appealed to the High Court. The facts have been published in these columns on the 13th instant. The learned Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment as regarded the first case, said that the acts complained of were done by the defendant in the discharge of his judicial duty was clear; and he was protected by Act XVIII of 1850. The case was one which the Magistrate was competent to entertain; none the less because in the result it might appear that there was nothing due. Juristiction for the purpose in hand rested, not on the proof adduced in support of the charge; but on the nature of the charge actually made. The Appeal Court, therefore, held that the acts complained of were within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and the defendant was not liable to be sued for the same. The protection afforded to judicial officers rested on an obvious policy. And though thereby a malicious Judge or Magistrate might gain a protection not designed not for him, but in the public interest, it happily did not follow that he could exercise his malice with impunity. His conduct could be investigated elsewhere, and due punishment awarded.

The Judge of the Appeal Court purposely refrained from discussing further the charges made against the defendat Gopalji, as they appeared to them to call for further enquiry But they desired to comment on one matter of which complaint had been made; it was said that the Magistrate wilfully compelled the defendant to follow the movements of his camp. This was the kind of complaint one often heard; from its frequency there was reason to apprehend that it was not some times without foundation of truth. Appearances might no doubt create in this respect a wrong impression; but where there was real ground for the complaint it disclosed a most discreditable abuse of power. The Judges earnestly hoped that those judicial officers whose official movements might leave then open to this charge would strive to excercise their powers with such consideration for those who appeared before them, as would secure them (the officers) from any imputation of misconduct in this respect. Mr. Phadnis's decree must be confirmed with costs.—In the second appeal by Gopaiji, against the Rs. 51 awarded with costs by Mr. Phadnis to the plaintiff, their Lordships observed that the plaintiff had sued, the defendant, who was the appellant in the Court, for damages. But the defendant, who was acting in the discharge of his judicial duties, by taking cognisance of the complaint made to him by the Municipal Secretary for arrears of house tax the plaintiff was responsible to pay for, had clearly juricdiction to take the band for the plaintiff's appearance in Court and on the plaintiff's omission to attend, it was within the defendant's power to take action under the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to enquire into his conduct. The Judges of the Appeal Court were therefore, of opinion that the case fell within Act XVIII of 1850. The decree was reversed, and the suit dismissed, with costs throughout.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 2nd Oct. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 30th Sept. 1905 by Council Bills.....	£10,172,226
	By Gold...	Nil
	Balance to be remitted from 1st Oct. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£ 6,327,774

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VICEROY DESIGNATE.

THE "Indu Prakash" says dark days must be in store for India if the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are leagued together to carry forward the rampart militarism of the day. Our contemporary adds:—Unwilling as we are to prejudge the Viceroy-elect, it is disheartening enough to find that nowhere is he credited with qualities that should engender hope. His latest work has lain in America and the Gaelic American exclaims:—A nonentity of the first order, Lord Minto is the man found most fit to rule one-fifth of the human race with absolute power." His antecedents are that "in Canada he was continually embroiled with his Ministers in consequence of his attempts to override the constitutional rights of the country and commit it unreservedly to the policy of Imperial Militarism, so dear to Joseph Chamberlain. In rapid succession two British generals, Hutton and Lord Dundonald, were sent back to England by the Canadian Government, for intriguing with the Governor General Lord Minto and the British War and Colonial Offices, against the responsible Government of Canada and trying to deprive it of its constitutional control of its own Military forces. With such antecedents it is impossible to regard the nomination of Lord Minto to the Viceroyalty of India, with Lord Kitchener practically in the position of a Military dictator, as other that an order of calamity for the Indian people. We can only say, "God save India." We repeat the prayer with tenfold fervour and earnestness, for India is not Canada and even if the Indian people suffer the worst, they can never hope to send Lord Minto or Lord Kitchener back to England.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MUSEUM IN BOMBAY.

Referring to the recent resolution of Government on the establishment of the proposed Museum and Library for Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" states:—A resolution published by the Government reviews the work which has been done in connection with the prospect of establishing the new public Museum and Library for Bombay and deals with the important question as to the scope of the proposed institution. H E. the Governor in Council is pleased to adopt the suggestion of the Museum Committee that the Crescent site, which is at present vested in the Bombay Improvement Trust, should be utilized for the Museum. As regards the future maintenance of the Museum, it might be stated that in both Calcutta and Madras the entire cost of the upkeep of the Museum is borne by Government, but the Bombay Government in their resolution say that, in addition to their contribution to the building fund, they were foregoing a considerable prospective income from the Crescent Site, and they would accordingly, only promise a fixed annual grant of Rs. 30,000 and that the recurring charges over and above this sum should be shared between the Government and the Corporation. The Corporation has already granted a munificent amount towards the building fund, and we very much doubt if that body can now be induced to share the recurring charges over and above that promised by the Government.

The "Gujerati" observes:—There are, however, two points in the resolution which will call forth criticism, and might even exercise a somewhat disquieting effect upon the public mind. The Government do not seem to be in favour of having a spacious hall for public meetings, examinations and the like, though they think that a comparatively modest hall for meeting for scientific and instructional purposes would not be open to any objection. We believed that the Bombay Municipal Corporation voted their grant of two lakhs and a half on the understanding that the proposed hall would be open for all legitimate and constitutional purposes. This point is likely to evoke a good deal of comment Secondly, the Government would have done well not to make much of their having "to forego a considerable prospective income from the Crescent site." For all the other donors also have, in their own way, foregoing their prospective income, and it would have been better if the Government had accepted full responsibility for the upkeep of the Museum, instead of inviting further discussion on the point. We wish the Government had not referred this question to the Corporation who in voting their grant, have already expressed their unwillingness to share in any further financial responsibility.

THE MILL-HANDS' DISTURBANCES.

The "Indu Prakash" remarks:—The recent rioting of the mill-hands at Parel—thank God it was on a comparatively small scale—is to be deprecated as likely to retard, and not further a satisfactory solution of the question of the working hours in our mills and the advisability or otherwise of calling for Government interference, as suggested by our contemporary. Even that journal has lost no time in disappearing of the demonstration or riot, as you may call it, and possibly it has now realized how dangerous it is to resort in such matters to sensational writings, with the inherent tendency they always have to inflame passions and take matters beyond the pale of sober thought and amicable settlement. Certain features of the riot have therefore to be deeply laid to heart by all those who are bestowing serious attention on the question. It is clear that a large proportion of the mill-hands think, or at least have been sufficiently worked upon so as now to be made to think that working beyond the hours of sun-light is not at all desirable. On the other hand, it is equally clear that a large proportion is quite willing to work by electric light and earn the extra-wages thereby secured. The question, of course, is not to be decided merely by ascertaining on what side the majority lies.

The "Indian Social Reformer" observes:—The mill-owners of Bombay have acted most wisely in their own interests as well as in those of their workmen by passing the following resolution unanimously at their meeting held on Friday: "That for the present the mills shall continue to work the shorter hours (not exceeding twelve working hours) up to 1st December; but that the Association, while adhering to its opinion that short hours are desirable cannot bind itself permanently to adopt any limitation which is confined to Bombay only." Even before the resolution was passed most of the mills had stopped working with the electric light. It remains to be seen what action Government will take. The mill-owners are perfectly right in saying that Bombay mills alone cannot be worked for twelve hours when Calcutta and Cawnpore, not to speak of Ahmedabad, continue to maintain a working day of 14 of 15 hours. They have, however, shown by their action that they are prepared to be reasonable in the matter of their working hours, if the others would permit them to do so. Unless the other manufacturing towns likewise voluntarily limit their hours, Government will be bound to legislate and Lancashire will give it no peace of mind till it does. For our part, we intensely dislike the prospect of Lancashire interference which is sure to prove mischievous.

The "Gujerat Mitra," discourses:—True well-wishers anxious for the amelioration of the lot of mill hands could not help, we are sure, depicring the unfortunate demonstrations of violence and mischief on their part in several of the mills in Bombay that were witnessed during the last week. A majority of the mill-owners favours reduction of the hours of labour in the mills, and some of them have already shown their willingness to set the example. The agitation in favour of shorter hours of work is growing, but in order that this might be generally accepted unanimity of action on the part of employers of labour is necessary. Shorter hours of work mean a reduction in the earnings of employes and a lessening of the profits of the masters. The co-operation and union between the two is a factor essential to the success of the reform. But to force the reform on such of the employers as have not to come to any definite opinion as regards the regulation of hours of work in their mills by means of violence cannot but be detrimental to their best interests. It is in this light that many well-wishers of mill-hands would view their unfortunate action, and this is all the more to be deplored at a moment when efforts for more peaceful and effective measures are being put forth to alleviate their lot.

The 'Kaiser-I Hind" states:—After much wrangling and wriggling our Bombay mill-owners or to be more exact, the Committee of that body, agreed on Friday last to work their mills for no more than twelve hours. The word unanimously has been interpolated which is indeed delicious. They had wrangled so much these stalwarts of the Committee and had made themselves so ridiculous in the eyes on the civilised world, that it was a virtue of necessity to come to some compromise of a unanimous character. After working up Lancashire into an aggressive attitude, which portended a disagreeable war, and after creating a needless Frankenstein among the illiterate, thoughtless, and uniformly misled operatives, they had no alternative but to save their face by concocting that Resolution which after all is nothing but a slop gap. Those who practically initiated (stole a march?) the working of their mills for twelve hours were so painfully conscious of the fact that others would not follow them that some disingenuous devices were resorted to, which had better be left unsaid to drive them into doing so. The result, however, created quite a consternation. Those whom they at the eleventh hour tried to bless angrily cursed them. No wonder riotous disturbances took place and the mill districts were in a state of ferment, even the Police telling the mill-owners that it would be wise not to work their mills with electric light, as otherwise in case of disturbance it would be impossible for it to cope with the maddened myriads of operatives. That indeed was a pretty kettle of fish to which the local industry was brought by its so-called captains.

The "Gujerati" says:—The recent fracas committed by certain mill hands for which there was not the slightest justification is a striking proof of the soundness of the position of those who maintain that to talk about the slavery of mill-hands in Bombay is nothing, but unmitigated exaggeration. We ourselves think that it is not in the best interests of the mill-industry itself that the operatives should be over worked. Such a system is bound to tell upon the quantity and quality of the output of mills and the development of the industry, and that some millowners at least are not treating their hands fairly. But it is also clear that the mill-hands, if they feel that they are ground down under the present system, have the remedy in their own hands to a large extent without resorting to violence. We feel sure that if the genuine leaders of the mill-hands, if such there be, ascertain the wishes of the latter and place them before mill-owners, these can not safely disregard them. It is a pity the mill-hands have no organization of their own. We do not blame them for this, but in the absence of such an institution, it becomes very difficult to ascertain how far the present system is encouraged or liked by the operatives themselves on account of the increased wages they obtain.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

The so called slaves of Bombay, says "The Mahratta" have it appears come forward in good time to help the "Times of India" and rioting has been the second stage of development in the agitation raised by the paper against long hours working of the Bombay Mills. We do not say that the "Times of India" is directly responsible for the lawlessness, but no body can be so dull as not to see the curious coincidence between the "Times" agitation and the last week's riots by the Bombay mill-hands No one can deny that the agitation, which is now seen to have reached the mill hands themselves, is being carefully manufactured by a kind of wire-pulling; and in any case, the "Times of India" or the organisers of the Chinchpagli meetings of mill-hands must be we think, in a better position than any one else to explain the genesis of the disturbances that have so far occurred. We know that mill-hands in Bombay are people who may as well like at any time to take a dip into lawlessness on their own account; and the long hours of working and the artificial light may in some individual cases be really harmful to them. But the peculiar circumstances of the present case can not be satisfactorily explained unless we assume the coincidence of the action of the "Times of India" and the action of the rioting mill hands as a psycho logical phenomenon rarely to be witnessed. But the public will accept the disapproval of the rioters openly expressed in its columns; and the "Times" will learn not to put faith in the theory which would seem to have taken possession of its mind that the leaders of any public agitation in India could be easily connected with the action of all irresponsible extremists in the same agitation. The lesson will be helpful to the 'Times' in the appreciation of the position of the Bengal leaders of the Swadeshi and boycott agitation at this moment.

QUARANTINE OF PILGRIMS.

PETITION TO THE VICEROY.

THE following petition has been sent to Lord Curzon through the Government of Bombay. by the Mahomedans of Bombay:—That we, the undersigned Mahomedan of Bombay most respectfully beg to submit for your Excellency's favourable consideration the following representation regarding the quarantine to which pilgrims to Mecca are at present needlessly subjected in Bombay.

In Bombay the only accommodation available for them is at Camu Sulleman's and Hajee Ismail Habib's Musaferkhanas and the Adamjee Peerbhoy's Bohra Sanitarium, but as these are not sufficiently capacious to accommodate more than a sprinkling of them, it follows that hundreds are obliged to pass days and nights in the open air or on the road side without any shelter.

The Hajees have to get up at 12 o'clock at night and to go early next morning to the disinfecting camp where they are disinfected in batches, and after disinfection they are marched to the Malet Bunder with their baggage under Police escort, and from thence conveyed in open boats to Pir Pao under a scorching sun and in doing so the husband frequently gets separated from his wife and parents from their children.

It is a great hardship for them to have to get up at midnight and to remain without food till they reach the camp, and often when they do reach the camp and want to prepare their food they are unable to find their cooking things. All these hardships must affect the health of the pilgrims, especially when they have to remain crowded together in camp without sufficient water to drink or the other necessaries of life.

The Hajees are not allowed to choose their own steamers but are obliged to go by the steamer chosen by Government Officials. They are furthermore not allowed to select their places, cabins, &c., on board. All this confusion and inconvenience arises from the segregation of pilgrims before embarcation.

As after a sea voyage of ten days, the pilgrims are again put under Turkish quarantine at Cameran, it is highly unfair to require them to undergo segregation before leaving Bombay, especially as thousands of passengers go every year by different steamers to different parts of the world, who have neither been put in quarantine nor subjected to the annoyances and hardships which these pilgrims suffer, there seems to be no valid reason for putting the poor Hajees to the hardships and annoyances of segregation on their proceeding to their holy places to perform their religious duties. The segregation is, moreover, in direct contravention to your Excellency's noble and sensible policy of doing away with quarantine and segregation camps altogether, even in the most infected places in India, as being of no real utility, but rather a fruitful source of friction and discontent.

The uneducated masses of the Mohamedans are inclined to regard Government as interfering in their religious matters by insisting on segregation and placing so many restrictions on the carrying out of pilgrimage.

Your Memorialists desire that first and second class passengers should be allowed to go on board after medical exaamination, and third class passengers after the disinfection of their bagage as is done in cases of people proceeding to other parts of the world as by so doing Government will put the Mohamedans in Asia under a deep debt of grantitude and will save them the heavy annual expense they at present incur and can ill-afford to bear on segregation camps, &c.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that Government will be pleased to abolish the system of segregation enforced in India, for which there is no necessity, and that pilgrims may be allowed to go on board after medical inspection and disinfection, in the same way as other passengers are permitted to go all over the globe.

Amongst those who have signed the Petition are:—Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy J P., Hon. Mr Justice Budruddin Tyebjee, Khan Saheb Kazi Moorghey, J. P., Mr. Kazi Mahomed Saleh Londay, Mr. Currimbby Ebrahim, Mr Fuzle Ahmed, Agent to H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan, Khan Bahadur Judge Mohomed Husein Hakim, J. P. Mr. Mirza Husein Khan, J. P., Solicitor, Mr. Haji Ismail Alana, J. P., Mr Fyzullabhoy Hibtoolabhoy, J. P., Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Bin Curtas, J. P., Mr. Fathehall Shaikh Ahmed, J. P., Khan Bahadur Hakkim Mohomed Dayam, J. P., Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Ebrahim Nurani, J. P., Mr. Mirza Ali Mohomed Khan, Solicitor, M. A. L L B. J. P. Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadvani, J. P., Mr. Aun Ali, Bar-at-law, J. P, Mr Ali Mohomed Juma J. P., Mr. Amiruddin Tyebjee, J. P., Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Vahed, J. P., Mr. Mohomedaliy Adamjee Peerbhoy, J. P, Khan Saheb Gulam Husein Rogay, J. P., Mr. Faiz Budruddin, Bar-at-law, J. P., Mr. Haji Zakaria Ahmed Patel, J. P., Mr. Abdeal M. Kajiji, Bar-at-law B. A. L. L. B. J. P. Mr. Moulvi Refiuddin Ahmed, Bar-at-law. Mr. Gulam Husein Allana, J. P. Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Musabhoy, J. P, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, J. P. Mr T. M Kajiji, M. A. L L. D. J. P., Mr. Ibrahim Haji Harun Nakhoda J. P., Khan Saheb Ebrahim Haji Sumar Patel, J P., Mr. Mirza Mohomed Shirazi J. P, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan B. A. Bar-at-law. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim J. P. Mr. Haji Ahmed Devji J. P., Mr. Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy J. P., Mr. Haji Saboo Sidick, J. P., Mr. Shums A. Tyebjee, Solicitor, Mr. Lookmanji Sulleman ji, J. P., Dr. Budruddin Lukmani, M. B. C. S. and upwards of 10,000 others.

INDIAN DANGER.

THE TRUMP CARDS RUSSIA HAS UP HER SLEEVE.

THE more immediate points where our interests are likely to be threatened by a silent policy of aggressive preparation, writer the "St. James's" are the region of the Amur, north of Balkh and Mazar-i-Sheriff, the line of advance along the Murghab taking Kushk and Herat and the controlling route of North-Eastern Persia, commanding the road to Seistan, and flanking the approach to Herat from the west and south-west.

And north of the Amur, Russia has for some time been busy construcing a series of military roads branching from the strategic centre Karshi, which is in the direct line of communication with Bokhara This was planned with an eye to a move on the northern half of Afghanistan, and surveyed for that purpose by General—then Colonel—Grodekov. At Kushk, or rather above it but beyond where they should be, the Russian cantonments at the terminus of the Murghab Valley Railway are not more than a day's ride from Herat over the Khezret-i-Baba pass. And it must not be forgotten that Russia has always a couple of trump cards up her sleeve she can play here. The pretender to the Afghan throne is in her hands. She can at any time let him loose to do mischief when she pleases, and the tribes of the north Western corner of Afghanistan are hereditary enemies of the present Amir of Kabul—have a blood feud with him and his family in perpetuity. With Russian arms and Russian money, it would be the easiest thing in the world to raise North-Western Af

PURELY PERSONAL.

The sudden death of Dr. Barnardo last week will be a national loss as well as a loss to the children Apart from the benefit he did to the little ones he rendered a lasting service to the citizen by helping to rid the thoroughfare of the street arab. At an age when most young men are thinking of their own individual wants and needs, Dr. Barnardo was teaching in a ragged school in the East end of London. It was here that he became acquainted with his first waif—the sorrow-stricken little fellow who declared with tears in his eyes that he had neither father nor mother, home nor bed. The boy's condition was an eye-opener for Barnardo, and under the little chap's escort he beheld some heart-saddening sights, which determined him to alter things for the better. Beginning with very little more than pluck and determination, Dr. Barnardo entered upon the good work which was to make him famous, and one of the first to give him encouragement was Lord Shaftesbury.

In the early days of his labour, Dr. Barnardo had to encounter a great deal of opposition and surmount innumerable difficulties, and it is interesting to note that his very first donation was a paper-full of farthings modestly handed to him by a needy-looking servant maid. As an example of the kind of thing he had to put up with the doctor himself used to tell the story of how he was set upon in Drury Lane by a mob of girls, and cruelly beaten with sticks, because he had taken a miserable little baby from their midst, and placed it in one of his homes. The poor child had been purposely kept in a half-starved condition in order to draw compassion and charity when it was carried about the street.

Dr. Barnardo was shot in stature and prosperous-looking, with a world of energy in his determined face. In spite of his large heart—" as large as 'Ide Park," as someone once called it—he could be firm when occasion demanded. He was an untiring worker, and ever ready to give his services in a good cause. Deeply religious he had a true belief in the efficacy of prayer, and he used to say that, though he had been in desperately tight places, it (prayer) had never failed him. It is gratifying to know that although his place can never be filled again, the noble work (which at the present time costs some £550 per day to keep up) will be continued as heretofore.

Curious and interesting (writes my military correspont) was the physical and mental contrast between Cecil Rhodes and his elder brother Frank, whose death at Groote Schuur has just been recorded. The former, as is well-known, was a big, burly man, careless of dress, intolerant of Society, bluff and domineering of manner; the latter was slim, though tough and wiry, a dandy like most Army men, and, if certainly not a carpet knight—his Service record which embraced the Soudan, Matabeleland, and the Boer War was too good for that—Colonel Frank Rhodes was essentially a courtier and a clubman who loved his boulevard. Yet there was a very real affection between the brothers, and I well remember the great man's uncontrollable rage and anxiety when it was rumoured during the Matabele War of 1896 that his brother had been cut off and captured. Colonel Rhodes' part in the Jameson Raid will probably ever remain a mystery to his friends. How an astute man of the world like him could have placed the reliance he did on the Johannesburg Reform Committee and how he could have imagined that the Boers, whose secret service agents honeycombed Johannesburg, were to be surprised by the Raid when the more egregious member of the Committee went swaggering about, boasting of what was to come (I speak from personal knowledge) weeks before the event, is beyond understanding. However, he was a brave man and a popular and distinguished officer, and it was devotion to his brother that led him into the galley of the Johannesburg Reformers.

Lord Dudley's lucky escape from drowning reminds me (writes a correspondent) of a little incident which shows that he has not even after fourteen years of married life, sunk the lover in the husband. Discussing with some friends, one day the notable works of a famous Royal Academician, Lord Dudley observed. He also painted the nicest little girl in the world, and the picture is in my possession; in fact, I seldom go anywhere without it. Subsequently it turned out that the much-prized painting was a charming portrait of his wife painted during her early youth.

It may not be generally known (writes a correspondent) that the house of Hohenzollern possesses a family talisman in the shape of an old-fashioned ring in which is mounted a plain black stone, this quaint jewel dating from the time of the Elector John Cicero. A princess of the family had just given birth to a son when a huge toad appeared on her bed and dropped the stone out of its mouth, no doubt as a christening gift to the new-born baby. It was first set in a ring by the father of Frederick the Great, who left it, with a letter relating its history, to his successor. Each head of the Hohenzollernt has become its owner in turn, and the present Emperor frequently wears it on State occasions. Its virtues as a talisman are held in great respect, and in years gone by one finds a constant mention of this stone in the archives of Berlin.

Sir Robert Cranston, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, has if gossip can be believed, cause to be thankful that the fate of Sir Thomas Lipton at the review did not overtake him. A story used to go the rounds of the Prince's Street clubs that the gallant colonel of the Queen's endeavoured once to stay his steed in front of his fine establishment hard by Sir Walter Scott's monument. The animal was fresh and gave some trouble. A small boy stopped to stare, and the rider, already considerably ruffled resented the attention. Why, boy, have you never seen a war horse before? he questioned hastily. The boy removed a lump of Edinburgh rock (from the interior of his jaw before answering deliberately) Ah, but I have never seen a waur rider. Whatever truth be in the story, Sir Robert has travelled far since it could be told, for he now sits the finest steed like a veritable centaur.

This description of General Booth's married life makes an interesting supplement to the account of his works which appeared in last week's M. A. P. The General's married life was every idyllic, the courting of the young couple was romantic and besterwn with difficulties, and the letters that passed between them were singularly affectionate and spiritual after their marriage. William Booth, stimulated by his enthusiastic wife, threw aside a ministerial livelihood with the chance of promotion to preach in the byeways and alleys of London. Mrs. Booth's first attempt at speaking astonished her husband, and began an epoch of platform women. She began in a chapel. He started the Salvation Army as the Christian Mission in an old tent in the Quakers' Burial Ground, East London. The movement grew by persecution. Frequently his life was in danger from the mob. Until he became old he led the marches and processions in the open air, and his great height and striking face always identified him as the leader and brought a storm of sticks and stones. His portraits do not convey a good idea of the man. He is very tall and agile, has deep-set grey eyes alight with vitality and courage, a nose shaped in the Iron Duke mould, a long firm, well-shaped mouth half hidden under a straggling beard and moustache, and a noble head covered with white hair.

He has no money. A very small legacy left him a few years ago suffices for his wants. He darws no salary from the Salvation Army, he wears one suit of clothes a whole year, and his waistcoat is a red jersey. The tall, unpolished staff that forms the sole insignia of The General and when he has finished with it no rag-shop would give twopence for it. He has no politics, all his thoughts and aims are for the advancement of the religion he preaches, for that he sacrifices ordinary comfort and the chance of prolonging life much beyond the boundary of years he has reached. As he pathetically says: My wife is in Heaven and I have no home merely a place where I keep some furniture. In spite of success and affection that surrounds him, General Booth is a lonely man.

A propos of the honour conferred a few days ago on Sir Edward Elgar in his native city of Worcester, an old friend of his family sends this anecdote of the composer's boyhood: "Young Elgar was a very silent boy, rarely speaking unless spoken to. I have known him sit a whole evening in the family sitting-room in a corner behind the piano saying very little to anybody. This love of silence seemed to intensify as he grew older, and yet he was endowed with powers of repartee and of a very precise kind. I remember one instance of this. Amongst his father's friends was an amateur musician and a composer in a small way named Mr. Spark. Mr Spark always submitted his efforts to his friend, and on one occasion, having received the flattering judgment of Mr. Elgar and several friends on the trial of a very successful anthem, played over at Mr. Elgar's house, he stooped down to the thoughtful looking lad at the corner of the piano, saying. And now what does little Edward think of it? If you puff a spark too much you will blow it out, was the quiet but prompt reply.

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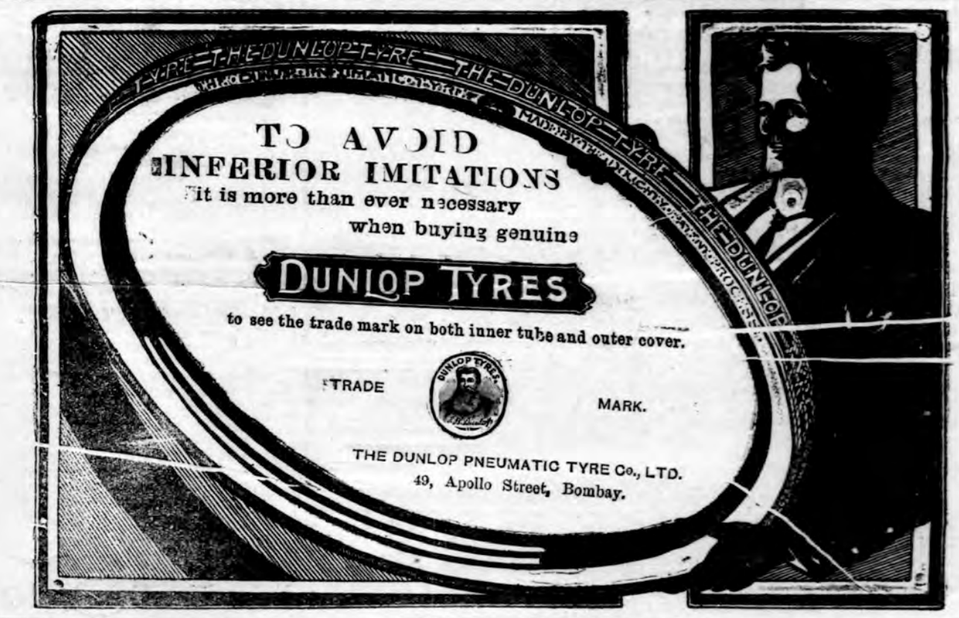
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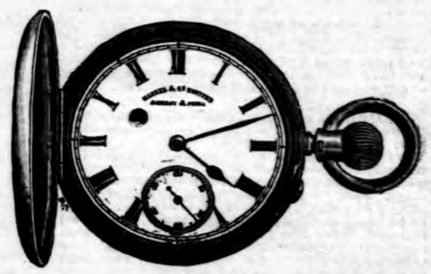

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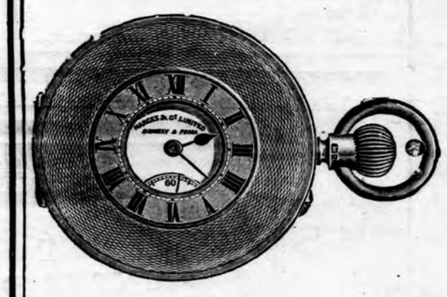

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